



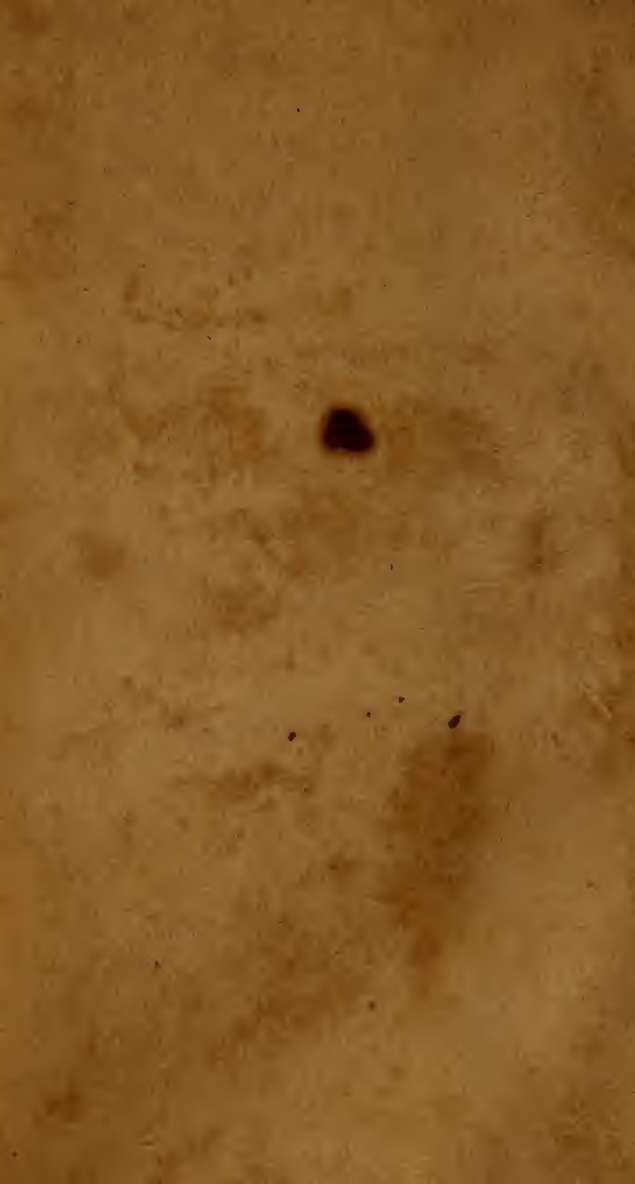
John Cranford,

M. D.

Hanover Street No. 12

London
Practice
of
Physic.

1778	}	1 st Review
1779		
1785		2 nd Review
1793		3 rd Review



London Practice of Physics



19268



Crawford.

reason, but are destructive also of our fortunes and constitutions.

A variety of dishes introduces a variety of diseases. Those are the wisest men who live the most simply. Rich sauces, spicy ragouts, and *entremets* heightened with the fragrant aromatics of both the Indies, however savoury and pleasing to the taste, are most assuredly the destroyers of the very best constitutions.

—The beauties of a *desert* may be admired by the eye; but beware how you indulge your palate with too many confections, and sweet-meats: nothing palls the appetite so much, nor is so hard of digestion.

Full and hearty suppers, even though we may have had little or no dinner, are of dangerous tendency: they cannot well be too light and sparing.

All food taken in moderation is good. Bread well baked, made of pure flower, and one day old, is the best. The flesh of animals, in the vigour of age, is the most proper; mutton is preferable to any other butcher's meat, but more especially if it be about six years old.

GALEN has observed, “ That pork is the most nourishing food for strong and robust men, who are much used to great and violent exercises,” The Athletæ, who were trained

up for the Olympic games, fed upon it ; and whenever they altered their method of living, became less vigorous, and less fit to enter the lists.—Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that pork, fed in London, is far from being wholesome diet.

Fish taken out of stagnant or standing waters, and such as are of a fat or slimy nature, are not easily digested : sea-fish, on the contrary, are light and nutritious. They are best, and easiest of digestion, when boiled ; fried and roasted, they are not quite so salutary and nutritious ; and if cooked soon after they have been caught, they are much more preferable, than when kept for some days.

Water, which constitutes so great a part of our drink, and which is, of all others, the most natural, as well as the most wholesome beverage, should be limpid, and pure ; light, with respect to its specific gravity, and without taste or flavour. Our common water in London, should be strained through a filtering stone, or remain for some considerable time in earthen jars or vessels, so that it may be purged of its impurities, which will, by this means, subside to the bottom.

Our sleep, as well as our exercise, should be moderate.—Ease and luxury are the banes
of

of health : many evils have arisen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, “ That the passions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and are of infinite consequence in the regulation of our health.” Every excess is an enemy to Nature : too great a plenitude, as well as too violent an evacuation is dangerous.—Habits should not be too suddenly changed : the great secret of preserving health, lies in a just knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercise ; for as moderate aliment nourishes, so does violent exercise debilitate : we must keep up the due equilibrium.

More dangerous and more acute diseases happen in consequence of repletion, than from a contrary state. The symptoms of a plethoric habit are, a heavy, and interrupted respiration ; a sense of weight and fullness in the day and restlessness at nights ; uneasy frightful dreams ; pain, lassitude, flatulency, attended in some habits with a diarrhœa, and in others with troublesome dysenteries. Temperance and gentle exercise are, in general, the best cure.

Immoderate exercise is generally followed by loss of appetite, and loathing of food. This will

will sometimes be attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors or shiverings, and even with a syncope or fainting. In this last case we may have recourse to a chearful glass of wine ; but with moderation : warm bathing, quiet and comfortable sleep, and a moist nourishing diet, will have very happy and desirable effects.

There yet remains a greater evil, and yet not attended to, which is the more alarming as it affects the fair sex ; and which, I am persuaded, is very distressing to them ; I mean, the little regard they have in keeping their legs and feet warm.—This salutary measure is unhappily neglected by them, when, at the same time, their heads are frequently loaded with wool, and artificial and unnatural curls, to the disgrace of nature, and of their own charms, as well as to the ruin of their health, and constitutions.

We may easily account for the *puny race*, so frequently seen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when we consider that dissipating and pernicious custom of *tea-drinking* ; nay, what is of still more dreadful consequence, the too great indulgence in wine and spirits, card-playing, and late hours ; than which nothing can be more prejudicial. Hence chiefly

chiefly arises that long and dismal catalogue of complaints which accompanies chronical diseases.—It is a pity that coffee is not substituted for tea, since it is much more wholesome; especially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very desirable breakfast. Coffee strengthens the stomach; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it. Considered only in a political view, it deserves our consideration, since our colonies produce it in as great perfection as we can meet with it in any part of the known world.

They who indulge themselves too much in hearty meals of high seasoned meats, should drink a draught of cold water afterwards, a little acidulated.—Old men should eat less, and drink more than young men.—Too free an use of the bottle is destructive, especially to young people. BACCHUS and VENUS are deities they should by no means too ardently devote themselves to: they enervate both the body and the mind.—Sobriety, Temperance, and Virtue, insure vigour to the constitution, and keep the understanding free and undisturbed.—This happy state cannot but be the wish of all men, for, as JUVENAL rightly expresses it,

Orandum

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

Before we conclude the introductory part, to THE LONDON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, it may not be amiss to observe, that the latter hath received, in its present state, great additions and improvements; among the rest, the author hath thought proper to range the various diseases which he treats of, in a *Systematical Order*, after the manner of the celebrated SAUVAGES, and others; some of these improvements were hinted to him, by a friend of his, an ingenious and experienced physician, for which he takes this opportunity of returning him his acknowledgments.

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P H Y S I C.

C L A S S I.
O F F E V E R S.

S E C T. I.
CONTINUED^{3d} FEVERS.

WHEN fevers run on without any intermission, or evident remission, for a number of days, or weeks, they are distinguished by the name of *continued*, or continual fevers.

C H A P. I.

Of the simple Continued, and Inflammatory Fever.

THE signs are, first, a shivering, which, if great, is succeeded by a proportionable degree of heat, and a quick pulse; sometimes the pulse is sluggish, sometimes
B full

full and strong; the heat soon becomes universal, and varies according to the degree of inflammation; there is great uneasiness and anxiety; pain in the back and head; sickness; a dryness of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and unusual thirst.

The CURE in general:

Dr. MEAD lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning; but instances daily occur where great mischief arises from this practice. Bleeding may be necessary at the beginning, in young persons particularly, and the more so if the pulse be full and strong; though this requires caution, more especially here in London, where few genuine inflammatory diseases appear: the pulse will best direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be repeated.

Small diluting liquors are to be used freely; and where there appears a putrid tendency, they may very properly be acidulated—Barley-water, balm and sage tea, whey, &c. are very proper drinks.

For

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 3

—For food, panada, barley-gruel, or light puddings; but meat of all kinds should be absolutely forbidden; even light broth made of the lean part of fresh meat is to be seldom admitted.

An emetic will be very proper, especially where a nausea, or the suspicion of a foul stomach indicates it; bleeding being, however, first premised, especially in full, plethoric habits.

R Vin. ipecacoanh. \mathfrak{z} i. f. haustus vesperi sumendus.
Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamæmel. haustus,
vel aquæ hordeatæ, ad ciendas vomitiones.

Vel,

R Tartar. emetici granum unum, pulv. e chel. c.
c. \mathfrak{D} ss. m. f. pulvis sumendus e cochlearibus duobus cujusvis vehiculi idonei.

This frequently vomits, procures a stool, produces a diaphoresis, and terminates the disease.—This is seldom so proper after the third day of the fever; yet towards the latter end, sometimes carries off the disease, by promoting the excretions, provided the patient has sufficient strength.

In case the nausea and sickness still continue troublesome,

B 2

R. Aq.

℞ Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥℥.
 Sal. absinth. ℥i.
 Aq. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. balsam. āā. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque
 horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, when a cough
 attends,

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ℥℥.

And if it be required more sudorific,

Vin. ipecacoanh. gutt. xxx.

Vel,

Pulv. contrayerv. comp. ℥i.

In case of costiveness, inject the fol-
 lowing clyster,

℞ Decoct. commun. pro clyst. ℥x.

Ol. olivar. ℥ii.

Sal. cathartic. amar. ℥ii. m.

If a cough be accompanied with pleu-
 ritic symptoms, repeat the bleeding,
 then blister, and,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥iv.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥vi.

Sal. vol. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥℥. m. et capiat cochlear. j. tussi
 urgente.

To this may be occasionally added,

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad l.

If a diarrhœa comes on, provided it
 be not critical,

℞. Aq.

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥iv.

Elect. e scordio, ℥ii.

Aq. nuc. moschat. ℥iii. m.

Sumat cochlearia duo post singulas sedes liquidas.

✿ Observe, that diarrhœas should never be too suddenly checked in fevers, more especially in the beginning of them.

If urgent, small doses of ipecacoanha, of two or three grains, may be very proper ; or,

R Julep. e Cretâ, ℥iv.

Tinctur. stomach.

—— Japon. āā ℥β. m.

If these fail, add tinctur. Thebaic. or give it from gutt. ij. to gutt. xx. occasionally in aq. cinnamom. simp. thin broth, or any other suitable vehicle ; or,

R Conf. card. theriac. Androm. āā gr. xv.

Pulv. rad. contrayer. ℥β.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bol.

Vel,

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In colliquative sweats, from too relaxed a state of the solids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious

sediment in the urine, the following may be used with great advantage :

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. crass. ℥i.

Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ℔i℔. ad ℔i.

Sub finem coctionis adde Canell. alb. contus.

℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i℔.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

℞ Tinctur. rosar. ℥i℔.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. ℥ij. m. f. haustus.

If a delirium should come on with watching, the pulse will then be the best guide to direct us in our future measures; if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyster, and cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed; but if it be attended with spasms, with a *subfultus tendinum*, and with a low, depressed pulse, blister the neck and arms, and apply the following plasters to the feet, after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes :

℞ Emplastr. cephalic. p. ij.

—— vesicator. p. j. m. ut f. emplastra. plantis pedum applicanda.

℞ Pulv.

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℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c.

Confect. Damocrat. āā ʒi.

Castor. pulv. gran. iv.

Aq. puræ ʒiʒ.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. ut f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

Should a diaphoresis succeed upon this, and the urine depofite a turbid, well-charged sediment, such as is observed in intermittent fevers, the bark will properly come in to finish the cure; and may be given in the form just now mentioned.

In case of bloody urine,

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. ʒi.

Nitr. gr. v.

Bol. Armen. ʒʒ. f. pulvis omni secundâ vel
quartâ horâ e cochl. iij. Tinctur. rosar. su-
mendus, in quibus instillentur tinctur. The-
baic. guttæ tres, in singulis dosibus.

A singultus may be relieved by the ju-
leum è moscho.

Many of these fevers run on to a con-
siderable length, without any remarkable
or uncommon symptoms. Our business,
in this case, is to watch and assist nature
in her motions and intentions; to check
the impetus of the blood; and to mode-

rate it so as to keep it, as much as possible, within its due bounds.

CHAP. II.

Of the Milk Fever.

THIS fever generally arises about the third or fourth day after delivery. The symptoms are, pain and distention of the breasts, shooting frequently towards the axillæ. Sometimes the breasts become hard, hot, and inflamed. It generally continues a day or two, and ends spontaneously by the benefit of nature, in copious sweats, or a large quantity of pale urine.

If it should prove violent, especially in young women of a plethoric constitution, we should abate the inflammation by bleeding: however, this is rarely necessary. But, in every constitution, the body must be kept open by gentle cooling cathartics, or clysters. The breasts should be often drawn either by the child, or if the mother does not design to give suck, by some proper person.

fon. If the breasts are hard, very turgid, or inflamed, emollient fomentations and cataplasms ought to be applied to them. The common poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little oil may be used on this occasion; and warm milk, or a decoction of elder-flowers, for a fomentation. The patient should use a thin, slender, diet, consisting only of panada, or some other farinaceous substances. Her drink may be barley-water, milk and water, weak tea, or the like.

C H A P. III.

Of the Nervous, or Slow Fever.

THE nervous fever differs, *totâ facie*, from the inflammatory, and may be distinguished by a pale and despondent look, light chills, and shiverings, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, a sighing, amazing anxiety and dejection of spirits, pain and giddiness in the head, loathing of food, a white tongue, with a brownish or yellow list running along the middle of it, sometimes it is extremely red, but little or

no thirst; the lips are dry, there is a nausea, and difficulty of breathing; a weak, quick, and unequal pulse; pale, limpid urine; with a dull sense of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowfiness. All the complaints generally increase towards night. When a delirium comes on in this disease, it is seldom violent, but rather a continual muttering to themselves. Sometimes miliarial eruptions, and profuse sweats, strike out in this fever, but seldom give any relief.

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, with a freer use of wine-whey, should take place here.

In the beginning a gentle vomit of ipecacoanha, or a lenient clyster may be very useful.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, seem to promise the best success.

R Aq. puræ ℥i℥

Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i; vel ejus loco,

Pulv. contrayerv. c. gran. xv.

Syr. croc. ℥i. m. ut f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. II

It is of great consequence in this disease to keep the patient in bed, and order him to drink freely, yet not so as to promote a profuse sweat; which in these fevers is not only very improper, but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal consequence.

Many unhappy effects, under these circumstances, arise from taking cold; also in child-bed cases, where they die suddenly on getting out of bed too early. — Blistering early in this fever is very beneficial.

Warm antiseptic drinks to support nature is of the utmost consequence throughout, especially in summer; and in great weakness nothing exceeds light mutton-broth, or beef-tea, as it is called. If pains come on like the colic, bleeding and evacuations are injurious; for in general, such pains are spasmodic, and yield best to cordials and small doses of anodynes.

R Aq. puræ, ℥i.

Succ. limon. ℥℥.

Sal. absinth.

Confect. cardiac. āā ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. m. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

Adde

Adde confect. Damocrat. ℥i. loco confect. cardiac. si occasio indicaverit; horis intermediumsumat sequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.

R Aq. puræ ℥iv.

— Nuc. moschat.

Spirit. volat. fœtid. āā ℥β.

Syr. balsam. ℥iij.

Adde pro re natâ, elix. paregoric. ℥i. vel ℥iβ.
m.

If an intermission appears, with turbid urine, &c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials. Or,

R Polv. cort. Peru. ℥i.

Vin. Gal. rub. (Claret) ℥i.

Stent simul per horas duodecim, deinde cola,
& capiat æger cochl. ij. quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ.

If the bark should not sit well upon the stomach, it may be given in clysters.

If convulsions should supervene, musk is the chief remedy.

R Mosch. gr. x. ad ℥i.

Aq. pur. ℥i.

Tinct. valer. simp. ℥iij.

Syr. zingib. ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

When aphthæ appear, accompanied with ulcerations in the throat, emollient and detergent gargles are proper;

R Aq.

R Aq. hord. ℥iv.
 Mel. rofac. ℥j.
 Tinct. myrrh. ℥℥. m.

If viscid phlegm should disturb the swallowing, or breathing, gentle emetics of ipecacoanha, or oxymel. scillit. are adviseable.

Blisters are highly useful also in the decline of this fever, and should be kept open some time. Asses milk and country air should not be neglected to restore the patient; with a light, nutritious diet; such as chocolate, jellies, sago, and falop; which last should be always boiled some minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling: broth of lean mutton and beef, whittings, flounders, soals, &c. are all proper on this occasion.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Putrid, and Malignant, continual Fever.

PUTRID malignant fevers are preceded by a vertigo, or giddiness, and confusion in the head. The patient from the
 first

first attack feels an excessive burning inward heat, and a sudden prostration of strength; is heavy, very much dejected, and watchful; and in case of any sleep, is not at all refreshed by it: the pulse is languid, slow, small, and unequal, with great oppression at the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, *tininitus aurium*, *subfultus tendinum*, *delirium*, *coma*, black dry tongue, and thin crude urine. On the fourth, fifth, and seventh day *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are therefore rather symptomatical than critical.

Some epidemic fevers are originally putrid; others, though arising from common causes, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid state, especially where bilious humours prevail.

All food must be avoided here that has not a tendency to acidity; plentiful dilution with small red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, mixed with water, whey, barley-water, &c. with a very free use of acids, will be proper.

Bleed-

Bleeding in general is hurtful in this fever, unless particularly indicated by the pulse and constitution.

Some eminent practitioners think, that there is one period, at the beginning, for taking away blood; but the pulse, in these cases, will always be the best guide. *No time is to be lost in these kinds of fever; for whatever is to be done, should be done immediately, and in the beginning.* After the operation of bleeding, if that be found necessary, we should begin the cure by giving small doses of emetic tartar, and repeating them every third, or fourth hour, till they either vomit, purge, or promote sweat.

After this,

R Julep. e camphorâ ʒi.
Tinctur serpent. ʒi.
Spir. Mindereri ʒiij.
Syr. croc. ʒi. ut f. haustus sumend. sextis
horis.

R Theriac. Andromach. ʒiʒ.
Nitr. gr. vi.
Julep. e camph. ʒi.
M. f. haustus ut jam dictum sumendus.

A gentle diaphoresis is to be encouraged and kept up, by very small doses
of

of emetic tartar, or vinum antimoniale, and the stools regulated by interposing a few grains of rhubarb.

Catching at the bed-cloaths or picking them is a bad sign. Should a diarrhœa come on and the pulse sink, it is also dangerous; though sometimes it may prove critical: and though opiates are not in general adviseable in this fever, yet under these circumstances we must have recourse to them. They should be of the milder kind; such as the confect. Damocrat. elect. e scordio, theriac. Andromach. &c. Wine and panada with orange-juice, and a free generous regimen, must be ordered and closely adhered to, according to the exigency of the case.

The following may possibly be very useful:

R Docost. cort. Peruv. ℥viij.

Conf. cardiac. ℥ij.

Tinctur. serpent. ℥℔.

Aq. alexet. spirituos. cum aceto ℥i℔.

Syr. croc. ℥℔. m. sumat. coch. iv. larga
tertiâ quâque horâ.

In stupors, attending this fever, blisters may be applied advantageously to
the

the head. The following preparation of the bark deserves attention :

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. \mathfrak{z} ij.

———— aurant. \mathfrak{z} i.

Rad. serpen. Virg. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Croc. Anglie. \mathfrak{z} i.

Spirit. vin. ten. vel

Spir. vin. Gallic. \mathfrak{f} iß. stent simul per dies aliquot, deinde coletur liquor.

R Hujus infusion. \mathfrak{z} i. ad \mathfrak{z} ß.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x. vel xij. ex quovis vehiculo idoneo, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Deafness, towards the termination of this fever, is reckoned a favourable symptom.

Towards the decline of all fevers, as to what kind of food is most proper, the taste of the patient is generally the best guide.

In eruptive fevers it is commonly allowed that the patient should be kept in bed, for fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, for sometimes the contrary will happen ; and sitting up out of bed has even been found favourable thereto.

The air of the patient's room should be kept as pure and well ventilated as possible, and the floor be frequently sprinkled with vinegar. And after the sickness is over, the place of confinement may be best cleared of infection, by fumigating it with brimstone, or gunpowder.

To prevent a relapse it may be proper to give a lenient purge, or two, and then to strengthen the habit, by exhibiting bitter infusions of orange-peel, or chamomile flowers, together with the use of chalybeate waters, gentle exercise, and a mild nourishing diet.

S E C T. II.

MIXED FEVERS.

IT sometimes happens that violent continued fevers are accompanied with such symptoms as partake both of the inflammatory, and nervous, or putrid kind; or all so blended together, that there is no particular species they
can

can be referred to : these may therefore be called *mixed fevers*.

In these fevers we must take the indications of cure from those symptoms which are most pressing, and appear to demand most, the antiphlogistic, the cordial, or the antiseptic course ; according as we happen to find the signs of inflammation, nervous disturbance, or putrefaction, to be chiefly prevalent.

S E C T. III.

REMITTENT FEVERS.

REMITTENT fevers are of a middle nature, between the continued and intermittent, being accompanied, after a certain number of hours, by more or less of a *remission*, from whence they obtain their name.

CHAP. I.

Of the simple remittent Fever.

THIS fever is also called the bilious fever, marsh fever, autumnal remitting, and camp fever. It generally comes on suddenly, and begins with a sense of debility, and a very great lowness of spirits. These symptoms are attended with a greater or less degree of chilliness, a giddiness, nausea, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands; the countenance is pale, or has a yellow cast, the skin is commonly dry, the eyes dull and sometimes yellow, the pulse quick and small, and the breathing generally difficult: as the paroxysm increases, the nausea becomes more violent, or there is a vomiting of bile. Sometimes bile is also voided by stool. The tongue becomes foul, a delirium follows; a slight moisture appears on the face, and from thence spreads to the other parts, and a *remission* ensues. On the fever's remitting, the pulse returns almost to its natural state.

This

This is the mildest degree of this fever; but when the disorder gains strength, or is very violent, the remission is scarcely obvious, and is immediately followed by another paroxysm, wherein all the symptoms are increased. The mouth, teeth, and inside of the lips, are not only covered with a black crust, but the tongue becomes so dry and stiff, that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard. And when the disease proves fatal, the matter of the different excretions becomes almost cadaverous; the stools are involuntary, the pulse quick, small, and irregular; a cold sweat is diffused over the whole body; the face becomes convulsed; the patient is employed in feeling and picking the bed-cloaths; then comes on a *subsultus tendinum*, and convulsions, with which the scene closes.

If the pulse be full and hard, and the heat intense, bleeding may be performed; but this is to be ordered with the greatest precaution. After this operation;

R. Aq. hordeat. ℥ viij.

Mannæ ℥ ij.

Pulp. tamarind. ℥ β. solve, et adde,

Tart. emet. gr. ij. ut f. mistura, cujus capiat
cochl. iv. omni horâ donec alvus bis vel ter
responderit.

After the evacuations, the saline draughts may be given in order to bring the fever sooner to a crisis, or to regular intermissions. As soon as this is effected, the bark is to be thrown in immediately, and repeated very frequently, and in a sufficient large quantity, between each remission.

R. Vin. Rhenan. ℥ i.

Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥ j.

Stent simul per xij. horas, deinde cola, et ca-
piat æger cochl. iv. omni horâ.

Vel,

R. Aq. hordeat. ℥ i β.

Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥ j.

Tinc. cort. Peru. f. ℥ β.

Syr. simp. ℥ ij. m. ut f. haustus, omni horâ
sumendus, inter paroxysmos.

If the bark should vomit, or purge, a few drops of Tinct. Thebaic. may be added to each dose. One ounce and an half of the bark is generally sufficient to put a stop to the fever; but it is to be

be continued daily, though in small doses, till the patient has recovered his strength.

The patient's drink may be pure water, toast and water, or barley-water, acidulated with lemon juice, cream of tartar, or spirit of vitriol.

Before we quit this subject it is necessary to observe, that in cold climates, a too early use of the bark, in this fever, is hurtful; but that in hot climates, such as the East or West-Indies, unless recourse be had to the bark on the very first intermission, though imperfect, the fever is apt to assume a continued and dangerous form.

C H A P. II.

Of the Angina Maligna, or Putrid sore Throat.

THE angina maligna is a putrid remittent fever, accompanied with an ulcerated sore throat. It comes on with a giddiness of the head, and a chilliness, or shivering, followed by great heat; and these interchangeably succeed each other during some hours, till, at length,

heat becomes constant and intense. Sometimes a vomiting, or purging, or both, attend ; there is a pain in the head ; foreness of the throat ; the eyes are inflamed and watery, as in the measles ; there is a faintness and anxiety, together with a florid colour on the inside of the throat and tonsils. Instead of this redness, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, is sometimes to be seen surrounded with a florid red ; and on the second or third day of the disease, the face, neck, breast, and hands to the fingers ends, are become of a deep erysipelatous colour, with a sensible tumefaction ; a great number of small pimples, also, of a more intense colour than that which surrounds them, appear on the arms, and other parts. The efflorescence on the skin does not always accompany this disease.

The foreness of the throat is attended with floughs, and ulcerates ; the parotid glands commonly swell, and are extremely painful ; a delirium frequently comes on, with heat and restlessness, especially

pecially towards night; and a gentle and agreeable sweat breaks out towards the morning, and a remission ensues, which sometimes gives this disease the appearance of an intermittent: a faintness, nevertheless, still attends; the pulse is quick and small; in some soft and full, but seldom hard. An offensive bad taste in the mouth is perceived in this disease, and (in the otherwise weak and infirm, who are chiefly the subjects of it) an acute pain affects the head.

The breath is infectious, and should therefore be guarded against.

We should allow strong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine very freely; sage tea; chicken broth; and in case of great sickness at the stomach, mint tea.

Bleeding, and all evacuations, except gentle sweats, are generally injurious in this disorder; and therefore if a looseness and vomiting should come on, and prove violent, they should be checked; notwithstanding the complaints in the throat, and other symptoms, may seem to indicate their utility. Give a
few

few grains of ipecacoanha, on the first attack of the disease, to cleanse the stomach, or order chamomile tea to be drank plentifully, by which means you may in a great measure, stop the sickness and prevent a supervening looseness, which very frequently attends in this disorder; and then order thus:

R. Aq. alexet. simp. ℥i℥.

———— spir. cum aceto ℥iij.

Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℥℥.

Confect. cardiac. ℥℥.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R. Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥i℥.

Syr. croc. ℥ij. m. ut f. Haustus, tertiâ, vel quartâ quâque horâ repetendus.

If loose stools should come on,

R. Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥vi.

Elect. e scord. ℥iij m. et sumat cochl. ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

If the tonsils are much swelled, blister behind the ears, or round the throat, and between the shoulders, and prescribe the following gargle:

R. Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.

Rad. contrayerv. contus. ℥ij. coque per semihoram; colaturæ adde

Acet.

Tinctur. myrrh. āā ℥i.

Mel. optim. ℥ij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be cleansed with it by injecting with a syringe; and if the sloughs do not soon separate, touch them with the following, by means of a probe, armed with a piece of soft rag :

R. Gargarism. præscript. ℥ij.

Mel. Ægyptiac. ℥i. m.

Vel,

R. Aq. puræ, ℥iv.

Spirit. salis marin. Gl. q. s. ad grat. aciditat.
sæpius utend. pro gargarismate.

By this method the sloughs will separate, and the symptoms in general abate; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with some hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the addition of elix. vitriol. and prescribe asses milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exercise.

For a further history of this disease, consult a small Treatise, on this subject, published by the celebrated Dr. FOTHERGILL.

C H A P. III.

Of the Yellow, or West-India Fever.

THIS fever is called, by the Spaniards, *vomito presto*; by the French, *maladie de Siam*, and *la fièvre de matelot*; and the ingenious BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES terms it, *typhus icterodes*. It chiefly attacks the Europeans, and more especially those who have too much indulged themselves in the free use of wine and spirits, and violent exercises, and exposed themselves to the heat of the sun, or the evening damps.

It comes on with faintness, sickness, and giddiness, and is soon after succeeded by a rigor, with a head-ach and a high fever, flushing in the face, redness and burning heat in the eyes, thirst and anxiety, oppression at the præcordia, frequent sighing, difficult respiration, and bilious vomitings; the pulse is quick, high, soft, and throbbing; never hard. In some it is excessive quick, and full, attended with a difficult respiration.

Bleed.

Bleeding freely is generally necessary, and that must be proportioned to the strength of the patient; though it is very rarely found to be of any use after the third day. During the operation, the physician should apply his finger to the patient's pulse, and if he finds it flag, he should immediately desist; but, if on the contrary, it should become more free and full, he may be more liberal in the evacuation. But it is always better to repeat it, than to draw too much at once.—After bleeding give a gentle vomit of oxymel; and the same evening throw up a clyster, if the belly be costive; and make a thorough evacuation, in the intestinal canal, by giving small, and repeated doses of saline purges, or emetic tartar. When the primæ viæ have been well cleansed, immediate recourse should be had to the cortex, in large and repeated doses. If the stomach will not bear the bark in substance, a slight decoction, or cold infusion of it may be tried. The time of giving this febrifuge, is upon the very
first

first remission, or when a plentiful diaphoresis ensues.

But where the bark cannot be complied with, give as follows :

R. Rad. serpen. Virg. ℥ij.

Croc. Anglic. ℥℥. infunde in aq. bullient.

℥x. per horam unam ; colatur. ℥vj. adde

Aq. Menth. vulg. ℥ij.

Vin. Madeirens. ℥iv.

Syr. croc. ℥i.

Elix. vitrol. acid. q. s. ad gratum saporem ;
et sumat cochl. ij. omni horâ, vel secundâ
quâque horâ.

Or give repeated doses of alkaline salts in fresh lime-juice, or the like, and let them always be swallowed during the act of effervescence.

If putrid bile predominates,

R. Mann. ℥ij.

Tamarind. condit. ℥i.

Tartar. vitriol. ℥℥. solve in seri lactis ℥vj.
colat. adde

Tinctur. senæ ℥℥. m. sumat. cochl. iij. et
rep. coch. unum post horas duas nisi alvus
prius responderit.

This simple procedure often answers very well in this disease : in the beginning give freely of tamarind beverage ; and as the fever decreases, a little wine may be allowed. Towards the close,
give

give elix. vitriol. in the decoct. cort. or in mint, or snakeroot tea.

The vomiting attending this disease often eludes all the art of the physician. Sometimes a decoction of toasted bread drank in small quantities, with two or three drops of tinct. Thebaic. in each draught, has been found very useful. Cataplasms of bread soaked in red wine, with a few drops of tinct. Thebaic. may be applied to the pit of the stomach. The saline draughts may also be tried in the act of effervescence. If these should fail, a blister may be applied to the region of the stomach.

If a delirium, coma, or watching, come on, the head and temples should be shaved, and bathed with warm vinegar; the hands and feet should likewise be fomented with the same liquor; and the pediluvium, with warm water impregnated with vinegar, should, at the same time, be made use of.

Prevention.

As the *yellow fever* is so fatal to strangers, on their first arrival in the West Indies,

Indies, it may not be amiss to lay down some general rules for their security, by way of prevention.

As soon, therefore, as they get into the warmer latitudes, if they be plethoric, they should lose some blood, and take once, or twice a week, for a fortnight, a little cooling physic, such as salts and manna, or a little sea-water. Their diet should be sparing, and they should refrain from salt meat as much as possible. Their drink should be rum and water made weak, which may be acidulated either with the vegetable, or mineral acids; and wine may be allowed in moderation. They should keep as much upon deck, to enjoy the pure air, as the weather will admit of.

When they arrive on shore, they must be very careful of not indulging too much, either in eating or drinking; and particularly in not exposing themselves to the heat of the sun, or the night air; as an error in these things is often of the most fatal consequence. Their food should be such as is easy of digestion,

tion, and let it consist chiefly of vegetables, and subacid fruits. For drink, rum and water, or wine and water. And above all, let the body be kept gently open, once in six or seven days, in the manner directed above, for eight or ten weeks, till the constitution be somewhat inured to the heat of those burning climes.

S E C T. IV.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS, *or* AGUES.

1. *Quotidian.*
2. *Tertian.*
3. *Quartan.*

AN intermittent fever is known by a violent shivering, or cold fit, attended with head-ach, lassitude, small, quick, and weak pulse, pain in the back, yawning, and stretching; by a nausea with an inclination to vomit, a quickness of breathing; the urine is crude, thin, and diaphanous, without any sediment; these symptoms abating a little, are succeeded by great heat, and

D

after-

afterwards by profuse sweats, which terminate the fever for that time.—On the next day the patient is feeble and cold, his urine turbid, and lets fall a copious sediment, of the lateritious or brick-dust kind.

The intermittent fever, or ague, is commonly divided into the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan. In the *quotidian* ague, there is a fit once in every twenty-four hours; in the *tertian*, there is an apyrexia, or intermission, for at least twenty-four hours; and it is called a *quartan*, when the patient is two days free from the fever; and this is more difficult to cure than a tertian or quotidian, which last are often cured by $\frac{3}{4}$ of good bark. Quartans frequently extend from Autumn to Spring. Sydenham observes, that a tertian will naturally and critically be determined in 336 hours, which makes 14 days; the time in which common fevers are critically terminated, when regularly conducted.

Profuse sweats must never be promoted in the course of intermitting fevers; for by such methods you weaken your patient

patient to such a degree, as to render the distemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

In full habits, in the spring, bleeding is often necessary; a vomit of vin. ipeacacanh. should scarce ever be omitted; after which, inject an emollient clyster to empty the bowels, or give four spoonfuls of the following,

℞ Infus. sen. ℥ij℥.
Tinctur. sen. ℥℥.
Syr. solutiv. ℥i.

Vel,

Pulv. rhabarb. gr. xxx. nuc. mosch. ℥℥. m.

Then give the following draughts:

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥i.
— nuc. mosch. ℥j.
Succ. limon. ℥ij.
Sal. absinth. ℥i.
Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Sp. minderer.
Aq. cinnam simp. āā ℥vi.
Sp. volat. aromat. gutt. xxx.
Syr. e mecon. ℥i.
F. haust. h. f. sumendus, superbibendo li-
bram dimidiam feri lactis.

If an intermission appears regular, with an even, steady, soft pulse, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but it is of great consequence to be wary in the exhibition of it, which, if not well-timed, might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

R Decoct. cortic. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. cort. Peru. f. ℥ij.

Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥i. ad ℥j.

Syr. simp. ℥i. adde si opus fuerit tinctur. Thebaic. guttas duas.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Conserv. aurant. ℥℥.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem, secundâ quâque horâ absente paroxysmo.

Vel,

R Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ℥iij.

Cinnam. ℥℥.

Sal. ammon. purif. ℥i. f. pulv. vi. quorum sumat i. quart. quâque h. cum haustu. seq.

R Aq. cinnam. f. ℥vi.

— cortic. aurantior. syr. croci āā ℥ij.

Sp. lavend. c. ℥i. m. f. haustus.

Vel,

R Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥℥.

Alumin. rup. gr. iv.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.

Sacchar. alb. q. f. f. pulvis.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i℥
 Alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
 Pul. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Syr. fim. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ
 fumendus. Adde tinctur. Thebaic. guttas
 duas ad præcavendam diarrhœam.

When the Peruvian bark has failed, the following method has been known to succeed in the cure of tertians :

℞. Pul. flor. chamæmel. ℥i.
 Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus tertiâ quâque horâ de-
 glutendus absente febre.

Small doses of rhubarb and calomel have also been found very serviceable in obstinate intermittents.

Vomits likewise given at intervals have often proved an effectual cure.

Some stomachs will not bear the bark either in substance or decoction, in which case it may be agreeably taken in the following manner :

℞ Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv. ℥i. infunde frigide
 per 24 horas in aq. font. ℔i. Colaturæ ℥i℥.
 adde aq. cinnamom. spirituof. syr. balsam.
 aâ ℥i. f. haustus, pro re nata fumendus.

In gross habits, it is often necessary to mix Æthiops with the bark.

If a chlorosis attends,

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥i.

Chalyb. rubig. præp. gr. vi.

Pulv. rad. serpent. Virgin. gr. viij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus quartâ vel sexta
quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the bark agree in no form by
the mouth, inject the following clyster :

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ij. coque in aq. font. ℔i.

ad ℔℔. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e

scordio ℥℔. m. f. enema.

The following forms have perfectly
succeeded :

℞ Cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Conf. flor. rorismar. ℥℔.

Sal. tartar. ℥ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

℞ Vin. rub. ℔iv.

Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij.

Flor. centaur. minor. mfs.

Lign. sassafras ℥i℔. infunde hæc omnia per 24
horas super cineres callidas in vase optimè
clauso, deinde cola ; sumat ℥iv. hujus infu-
sionis mane & vesperi.

℞. Pulv. flor. chamæmel.

—— e Myrrh. c. āā ℥℔.

Sal. ammon. crud. ℥ij.

Chalyb. rubig. præp. ℥ij.

Cort. Peruv. optimè & recenter pulv. ℥i℔.

Syr. e cort. aurant, q. s. ut f. elect.

℞ Cort.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur.
 ℥iv. ad ℥i℥. colatur, cui adde
 Vini chalybeat. ℥iv. m,

To prevent the return of agues, the bark should be taken at the end of every two or three weeks, and repeated at proper intervals, *pro re nata*;

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.
 Vin. chalyb. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. aromat. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque
 horâ sumendus.

Much depends on the goodness of that excellent drug the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine: its taste and colour are the chief signs by which to distinguish its goodness; its inside should be of a yellowish, reddish, or rusty iron colour; it should break close and smooth, and prove friable between the teeth; its taste should be very bitter, astringent, and in some degree aromatic.

Pyrmont water and riding on horseback will assist much in securing the body from further attacks; and where the viscera are perfectly sound, cold bathing

may be of great use in preventing a return of these fevers.

When the bark is prepared by decoction, and kept in the shops, a little spirit should always be added, and the bottle be shaken when used: it should not be kept above four or five days in summer, nor above a week in the winter season.

The following have been prescribed, to great advantage, in some intermittents, where the fits have been irregular,

R Flor. chamæm. pulv. gr. xv.

Aq. alexet. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinct. stomach. ℥i℥. m. ut f. haust. ter in die sumendus per quatuor dies; & deinde sumatur haustus infra præscriptus mane & vesperi per decem dies.

R Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥j. coque ex
Aq. font. ℥i℥. ad colatur. ℥j.

R Colat. liquoris ℥ij.

Elix. vitr. acid. gut. xxx. m.

Opium has been found very effectual in removing intermittent fevers. The proper time of giving it is half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit; for it
has

has no effect when given either in the remission, or cold fit :

℞ Aq. hordeat. ℥i℥.
 Tinct. Theb. gut. xv. ad xx.
 Aq. nuc. mosch.
 Syr. e mecon. āā. ℥ij. m.

For children labouring under this disease, a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between the folds of it has been of service ; also bathing in a semicupium, made of a decoction of the cortex ; or rubbing the spine, at the approach of the fit, with a mixture of equal parts of tinctura Thebaica & linimentum saponaceum. If these should not produce the desired effect, two or three tea spoonfuls of the syrup. e meconio, may be given in the hot fit. And for the entire removal of the disease, after purging with magnesia alba, one drachm of the extract cort. Peru. with a few drops of the tinct. Thebaic. may be given in a clyster, and repeated every three hours, for a child of about a year old.

S E C T. V.

E R U P T I V E F E V E R S.

C H A P. I.

Of the Small-pox.

THE small-pox are commonly divided into two sorts; the distinct and confluent.

The symptoms of the distinct are, pain in the head and back, and sickness at the stomach, or vomiting, preceded by a chilliness and shivering; a fever, which decreases as the eruptions increase: in some, by epileptic fits, which are considered as a favourable diagnostic; more especially in children. About the third or fourth day from the first seizure, little red spots, like flea-bites, which feel hard in the skin, when pressed with the finger, appear on the face, neck, and breast, with restlessness. The pustules on the ninth day are at their state; and now the face and eyelids swell, and if numerous, the eyes close up; the hands
also

also begin to tumefy; the pustules, heretofore smooth, become rough. On the tenth day they begin to dry on the face; on the eleventh the swelling subsides; and about the fifteenth the pustules begin to scale off.

The danger of this disease is generally estimated by the number and nature of the pustules, and chiefly by those on the face; also, by the manner of their coming out; the more flow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the variolous matter. The fewer there are in the face, and about the throat, or on the breast, or neck, the better.

Where it is fatal, the patient generally dies on the eighth or ninth day, in the distinct kind; and on the eleventh, in the confluent.

In the confluent kind all the above signs are greatly aggravated; the spots are more red, thick, and close, and the spaces between them much more inflamed; livid spots also frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and comes to its
state

state about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the distinct. A spitting, in adults, is a regular symptom in the confluent small-pox, from the sixth day till after the crisis, the sudden stoppage of which is attended with dangerous circumstances, unless it be succeeded by a remarkable swelling of the hands. A diarrhœa, in children, often precedes this kind of small-pox.

The regimen should be determined by the symptoms and season of the year: the patient, for instance, must be kept warmer in winter, than in summer: a hot regimen, at all times, is now justly and universally exploded.

The drink should be cold water or barley water, milk and water, milk-porridge, barley-gruel:—small white-wine whey, in some cases, may be allowed. Attenuating drinks cannot be too much inculcated in either the distinct or confluent pock; but, above all, the free admission of pure air.

Bleeding is proper, unless the pulse be low and weak, and the habit of body very lax,

lax, or some preceding illness contra-indicates : then administer a vomit, which should scarce ever be neglected.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. i.
 Aq. pur. ℥j.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus.

In case of a looseness, decoct. alb. cum cortic. cinnamom. will be a proper drink; but we should be very circumspect how we check the diarrhœa, unless it be too violent.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℔.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. f.) ℥i.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.
 Aq. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus sumendus sextâ,
 vel octavâ quâque horâ. Adde pro re nata,
 nitr. purissimi gr. v. ad ℥℔.

If the symptoms go on properly, and a costiveness attends, many choose to procure a stool by an emollient clyster every second or third day; others omit it till the ninth day;—but this last cannot surely be maintained as a reasonable practice; since experience evinces the propriety of keeping the bowels gently and regularly open.

After

After the eruption is complete, fyr. de meconio ʒi. with aq. pur. ʒi. for a child of four years old, and so in proportion, will be found highly necessary every night, provided the body be not overcostive; a circumstance, as just now remarked, which should be carefully guarded against.

If a vomit hath been omitted in the beginning of the disease, a nausea, and sickness at the stomach, will frequently be the consequence; in this case, let the patient drink plentifully of warm water to empty the stomach, or give a gentle emetic; or a little white wine whey, under such a circumstance, will often afford relief; or,

℞ Aq. puræ ʒi.

Succ. limon. ʒij.

Sal. absinth. ʒi.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. nuc. moschat āā ʒi. f. haustus octavâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

If a diarrhœa continues troublesome,

℞ Aq. cinnamom. simp. ʒij.

Elect. e scordio ʒij. f. mixtura cujus sumat
cochl. i. vel ij. pro re natâ.

In some cases of the confluent pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it may be a critical discharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the suppuration does not go on kindly and petechiæ appear, the bark should be given.

In case a delirium and lethargic symptoms come on towards the crisis, with restlessness, and difficulty of breathing, blisters must be immediately applied to the legs and arms; but, above all, there should be a full admission of pure air, with as much cold water for drink as the thirst requires, and the bowels should be constantly kept open.

Gentle cardiacs, in almost all cases of this kind, should not be omitted.

R Aq puræ ℥i.

Alexet. spirituos. cum aceto ℥ij.

Spirit. nitr. d. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, in the room of the spirit. nitr. d. sal. diuretic. vel sal. succin. from five grains to half a scruple;

scruple; or lac. ammoniacum with the oxymel. scillitic.

By all means support the patient, about the time of the crisis, with plenty of diluting liquors.

An anodyne should, in this case, be given to a full dose.

In case of bloody urine,

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Alum. rup. gr. v. ad ℥℥.
 Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f.
 Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque
 horâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Alum. ℥℥.
 Sang. dracon. ℥i.
 Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv.
 Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ
 quâque horâ sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv.
 tinctur. sequentis.

℞ Tinctur. ros. rub. ℥viij.
 ——— styptic. ℥℥. m.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Aq. cinnam. spirituos. ℥i℥.
 Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x.
 Syr. croc. ℥i.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quatuor, f. haustus
 statim & quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

℞ Tinct.

℞ Tinct. rosar. rub. ℥viii.
 Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. ℥i℔.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i℔. f. mixtura cujus
 sumat cochl. ij. subinde. Bibat liberè de
 emulsione communi cum duplici g. Arabic.
 quantitate.

This symptom (viz. bloody urine) sometimes precedes the eruption of the small-pox, and is attended with great pain in the back; in such the eruption never appears. All which I have seen under these circumstances have died. Bleeding in this case is undoubtedly injurious, though the pain may seem to indicate it.

Gentle purgatives should be recommended towards the decline of this distemper; such as infus. sen. tinctur. sen. sal. Rupilens. vel tartar. solub.: then stronger cathartics, such as the extract. cathartic. gr. xv. vel ʒi. pro dosi, & repetend. ad quatuor vel sex vices.

Some greatly disapprove of severe purges after the small-pox, supposing that they bring on various diseases; such as scrophulous tumours, &c.

It is most certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper intervals, that many troublesome disorders have ensued; such as sturuous ophthalmias, swellings, &c. which, when they do happen, are best removed by alteratives and mild evacuations.—But if such complaints should arise, in tender habits, from too severe purging, or should not submit to the former method, we must have recourse to the cortex, and to asses milk: perpetual blisters, and, in gross scrophulous subjects, issues, at the decline of this disorder, will be of infinite service.

Small doses of calomel are very successfully used after the small-pox, and injure the tender constitution less than profuse purging.

Of INOCULATION

INOCULATION is the happiest method of communicating the small-pox: yet, notwithstanding the great success that generally attends it, it requires preparation,
tion,

tion, with respect to the subject of inoculation, and discretion, with respect to the operator. The patients should be found and healthy, or at least free from acrimonious humours.

The best age is from two years, and upwards; as the proportion of children dying before that period (near two out of three) shews how much they are liable to diseases of other kinds. Indeed very young children are subject to have a great number of pustules, which always indicate danger.

As to the seasons for inoculation, there is no reasonable objection to be made to any, unless some epidemic state of the air prevails.

With regard to the preparation, the great point lies in reducing the patient if in high health, and in strengthening him if weak; also to clear the bowels from all crudities. In order to effect this, it is proper to abstain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheese, eggs, spices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes, and

vegetables ; with the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This course is to be pursued for a week or ten days; during which time he is to take three preparative pills; or the medicine may be given in the form of a powder, and taken in currant jelly or syrup, going to rest; and the next morning purged off with a dose of Glauber's salt dissolved in barley-water, or water gruel.

The first dose should be given at the entrance on this course; the second, three or four days after; and the third, on the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation should be performed the day after the last dose has been taken. Some cases may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be dispensed with; and boiled chicken or any light food may very judiciously be administered: and where a few alteratives, such as æthiops, for some days, with a gentle purge or two, may be sufficient.

The preparative medicine is to be composed of prepared calomel, and crabs claws, of each eight grains, and one eighth

eighth part of a grain of emetic tartar. These should be intimately mixed in a glass mortar. This quantity is a full dose for a healthy man, or woman; and it must be regulated in proportion to the age and constitution.

For girls of ten or twelve years I have commonly given three grains of calomel, and three of crabs claws, and one sixteenth part of a grain of emetic tartar.

As to the manner of communicating the infection, the patient should be introduced into the same house with one who has the disease. A little of the matter is then to be taken from the place of insertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a crude pustule (to choose) if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. With this an incision is to be made, in that part of the arm where issues are cut, deep enough to pass through the scarf-skin, and just to touch the skin itself; and in length, as short as possible.

This incision is next to be gently pressed down with the flat side of the infected lancet.

The operation should be performed in both arms. Neither bandage, plaster, or covering, is to be applied.

The matter should be taken during the eruptive fever; and it seems indifferent whether it be from a patient who has the small-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation.

About the third day after the operation the small punctures appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of emetic tartar, very intimately mixed, going to rest, in the form of a powder or pill.—About the sixth or seventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a foetid breath, and bad taste in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of infusion of senna and manna with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of tartar. solubil. provided the feverish symptoms run high.

Should

Should the small wounds not appear inflamed, but remain pale and flat about the edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the powder or pill first ordered, must be given over-night and purged off next day.

At this period it is indispensably necessary to keep the patient out of bed, and to let him have as much free air as possible, either by walking out, or (if the weather forbids that) by having the windows up, and that he be kept in gentle motion. Frequent cases have occurred of very tender, delicate girls, who chose rather to sit by the fire than move about; yet, upon their having a window thrown up and a glass of cold water given them, even when the fever ran high, pleasing sensations of relief were the immediate consequence.

The success of inoculation, depends greatly upon this method of keeping the patient out of bed, and exposing him to the cold air, during the eruptive fever.

I have inoculated with matter during the eruptive fever, and with matter

taken in the mature state; but am not able to determine which is preferable, both having answered equally well.

I have never had a boil or swelling of any kind so much complained of in this new method of inoculation; yet have had frequent experience of very troublesome swellings in the old way.

Baron DIMSDALE has said so much on this subject, and with such honesty and judgment, that I follow him in his practice; which I have found always to answer well.

Three doses of physic, after the eruption is gone, seem necessary to be given at proper periods.

From the completion of the eruption to the accession of the fever of maturation, the mercurial antimonial medicine is recommended to be taken at proper intervals, till the pustules are brought to their height; and any light purging apozem may be used to procure a stool or two every day.

The patient, during this stage, should not be rashly carried into the open air, because nature may stand in need, and
often

often does, of rest and nourishment; therefore lying on the bed, and being at ease, must be the business of this state. A pleasant drink is ordered, at this period of the disease, by some experienced inoculators, to be made with one part of weak spirit of vitriol, and two parts of sweet spirit of vitriol. Half an ounce of this is to be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction, and is used to much advantage as common drink.

To conclude: the preparation in full habits of body should not, in general, be dispensed with; but in others it may; and inoculation has been as successful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dose of physic, as after the long course. The laxative state of the body, with pure and cool air, during the eruptive period, appear always necessary: and these, contrary to former practice, are intended to abate any feverish symptoms, which are now looked upon as the greatest enemy, instead of Nature's friendly agent as heretofore.

C H A P. II.

Of the Swine, and Chicken-Pox.

THE swine and chicken-pox are of a milder nature than the small-pox; and sometimes follow, at other times precede them.

The degree of fever, previous to the eruption, is seldom such as to give distress. The pustules are filled with a watery fluid, instead of pus; they subside after a few days continuance, and dry away without any succeeding oppression or sickness, or leaving any marks behind.

A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, seem to be the chief intentions necessary for the cure, with a few mild purges.

C H A P. III.

Of the Measles.

THE measles are known by the appearance of small eruptions resembling flea-bites, over the face and body; but particularly about the neck and breast, not tending to suppuration.

The signs are, chilliness and shivering, pain in the head, and fever, sickness, and vomiting, as happen in most fevers; but the chief characteristic symptoms are, a cough, and heaviness about the eyes, with swelling and inflammation, together with a discharge of a serous humour from the nostrils. The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and sometimes about the end of the third. On the third, or fourth day, from their first appearance, the redness diminishes, the spots or very small pustules dry up, the cuticle peels off, and is replaced by a new one. The symptoms do not go off on the eruption, as in the small-pox, except the vomiting;

vomiting; the cough and fever increase, with the weakness and defluxion on the eyes.

The same regimen should be observed here as in the small-pox, diluting being very requisite, as the disease is attended with inflammation; especially of the lungs.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, if the fever be high, the pulse hard, the load and oppression heavy, and all the symptoms violent, and, if possible, before the appearance of the eruption: however, if it cannot be done before, it must nevertheless by no means be neglected; for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this distemper, great regard must be had to them.

Vomits are to be used with great caution here, as the blood is much agitated, and the pulmonary vessels much weakened by coughing; and indeed the measles, in their dangerous state, ought in general to be considered merely as a peripneumony.

The pediluvium is sometimes of use to relieve the head and chest, and steams
of

of hot water received into the lungs, are often of service in relieving the cough and soreness of the throat.

℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. purif. gr. x. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.

Nitr. pur. ʒij. sit pro potu ordinario.

After the appearance of the eruption give an anodyne every night; and from the first attack, a clyster every day, especially if the body be costive.

℞ Ol. amygd. d. ʒij.

Syr. violar.

— balsam. āā ʒi.

Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. ʒij. m. f. linctus de quo sæpius lambat urgente tussi.

Vel,

℞ Syr. pector.

— papav. erratic. āā ʒi.

Ol. amygd. d. ʒβ.

Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒij.

Spir. vitriol. ten. gutt. x. m.

Vel,

℞ Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. violar. āā ʒi.

Sperm. cet. pulv. ʒij.

Conserv. ros. rub. ʒiv. m.

At

At the turn of this disease, when peripneumonic symptoms come on, gentle purging is necessary: but if the cough continues obstinate, and the fever be attended with a difficulty of breathing, bleeding should be again repeated, especially if the symptoms be urgent. The belly should be kept soluble, and a blister applied between the shoulders, and made perpetual. Issues between the shoulders, or a seton, are also of infinite service; and the antimonial powder should be often repeated, as prescribed in the whooping-cough.

An anodyne draught, should be given every night, of syr. e mecon. pro ratione ætatis.—If all these methods prove ineffectual, order the following decoction:

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Nitr. ʒ℥.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ʒi. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the eruptions appear livid, especially in adults, and after the pernicious use of a hot regimen, bleed, and
give

give the bark with the elix. vitriol.— Where the blood is in a weak dissolved state, abstain from bleeding; and give asses milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; also prescribe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and order small doses of the tinctur. Thebaic. every night going to rest.

A looseness succeeding the measles, will often give way to bleeding, It is by some ingenious physicians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the measles, as this disease is supposed by them to be occasioned by a light active poison thrown on the skin; and which, after the disappearance, ought rather to be encouraged by a natural perspiration, or gentle diaphoresis. Cooling lenitive medicines are always necessary after this malady to carry off the remaining inflammatory state of the humours; but this should never be attempted by strong or repeated purging.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Scarlet Fever.

THIS fever takes its name from the scarlet efflorescence which appears on the skin of the whole body, not rising above the surface, attended with heat, dryness, and itching. After two, three, or four days, the efflorescence disappears, the cuticle peels off, and there remains a kind of branny scales, dispersed over the body.

Where the disease appears in this simple state, there is little required from art, but the kindly warmth of the bed, confining the patient to diluent drinks, and giving a gentle cathartic or two at the close of the distemper.

But the scarlet fever sometimes puts on a very malignant appearance. It then attacks with a chilliness, languor, sickness, and oppression; these are succeeded by great heat, nausea, and vomiting, with a soreness in the throat, a small quick pulse, and a frequent and laborious breathing. The tonsils appear inflamed,

inflamed, and ulcerated, though not much swelled; and on the third day the efflorescence appears, but without any relief. When it proves fatal, it generally terminates, by a suffocation, before the sixth day.

This dangerous kind of the scarlet fever requires great caution and judgment in the method of cure. Bleeding can hardly be ordered with safety, but if inflammatory symptoms should prevail so as to indicate that evacuation, it must be made by applying cupping-glasses betwixt the shoulders, and repeating the operation as occasion requires. The same precaution is also necessary in promoting stools; for antimonials which are frequently so successful in other fevers, in this frequently bring on violent and dangerous purging: however the body, if costive, must be kept open by gentle and emollient clysters. A blister should be applied between the shoulders, and another round the throat if necessity requires it. If a putrescent diathesis be highly predominant, the chief dependance must be on the cortex, joined with

snake-root, and cordials. If the bark should run off by stool, three, four, or five drops of tinct. Thebaic. may be added to each dose.

CHAP. V.

Of the Erysipelatose Fever.

THE erysipelatose fever is a superficial inflammation, caused by a sharp, hot, acrid humour in the blood; and begins with a shivering, loss of strength, and may arise from a too sudden cooling after great heat. In general it is termed *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire; and is called by some a *blight*.

It is attended with heat, redness, inclining to yellow; and often with scurf and small pimples: and when in the face, with tumour and sometimes watery blisters, a difficulty of breathing and drowsiness. Great attention is required in the cure of this disorder.

If attended with much fever, which it frequently is, bleeding is requisite; but in the common milder sort, gentle lenient

ent purging will be sufficient, but must be repeated. There is not, perhaps, an acute distemper, which allows of these purges more freely than this, more particularly where the swelling has seized the head and face. After which,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Nitri gr. vi.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. ʒ℥.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

When it is in the face, attended with a low pulse and a degree of malignancy, blister the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders, and give the following cordial draught :

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

— alexet. spirituos. ʒij.

Confect. card.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. āā ʒi.

Syr. croc. ʒi. ut f. haustus sumendus sextâ quâque horâ.

Once a day, or every second day, a stool or two must be procured.

Beware of topical applications. Camphire, perhaps, would be no contemptible medicine here, prescribed to be

used both internally as well as externally.

Flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder-flowers, with the addition of a little of the liniment saponac. and applied warm, often afford speedy relief. When a thin watery humour weeps from the little vesications, attending the erysipelatose inflammation, it may be the safest, and the best, to apply a piece of smooth linen rag over them, impregnated with flower, or dry meal; and all greasy and resinous applications are to be carefully avoided.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Miliary Fever.

THE miliary fever takes its name from the pustules or bladders, resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. There are two kinds of miliary eruption, the white and the red, termed by medical writers, *purpura alba*, & *purpura rubra*; but the two are often intermixed.

mixed. It begins with a shivering followed by a proportional degree of heat; a depression of spirits; a pulse sometimes quick and weak, at other times rather depressed and hard; an oppression about the præcordia; a frequent sighing; terror after sleep; and pale urine. On the third, or fourth day, the eruption appears, chiefly on the neck, breast, and back, being generally preceded by a profuse sweat, of a fourish smell, and a pricking or tingling sensation in the skin, especially in the fingers, and an itching in those places where the pustules are most numerous. After the eruption is completely out, the symptoms subside, the urine becomes higher coloured, and the pulse more calm, soft, and full. In about seven days the eruptions dry, and peel off.

If the febrile symptoms run high, bleeding in the beginning, before the eruption, will sometimes be necessary, which must be proportioned to the different circumstances of the patient's case; and then,

℞ Suc. limon. ℥℥.
 Sal. corn. cerv. ℥℥.
 Vin. antim. gut. xxx. ad lx.
 Aq. pur. ℥j.
 Syr. bals. ℥ij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque
 horâ fumendus, pro re nata.

If on the contrary, the fever should appear of the low nervous kind, cordial medicines are indicated, and wine-whey may be allowed for drink: but the patient must not be kept too warm.

When a violent pain in the head, coma, or delirium, attends, a blister should be immediately applied betwixt the shoulders.

Sometimes the miliary fever is complicated with symptoms of a putrid nature, and the eruptions even mixed with petechiæ. When this happens, the cortex and wine are the chief remedies.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Aphthose Fever, or Thrush.

THIS disease makes its appearance by little ulcerations in the mouth and fauces, of a white colour; and sometimes they have a yellow appearance. They are very frequently met with in young children, and are perhaps generally owing, in those tender subjects, to acidities in the primæ viæ. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions.

In this disorder, for infants, nothing avails more than a little magnesia and rhubarb, with thin chicken-water. And the ulcers may be touched with tinct. rosar. to prevent their spreading.

If this malady should be complicated with a venereal taint, regard must be had to that as a primary cause, and keep the mouth clean with the under written :

R Aq. hord. ℥iij.

Syr. moror. ℥vi. m. et adde mel. rosar. vel
acet. pro re nata.

For children, after the primæ viæ have been cleansed, the following may be prescribed :

℞ Aq. pur. ℥ij.
 — alex spir. ℥j.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥j.
 Spir. corn. c. gut. x.
 Syr. bals. ℥j. ut f. mixtura, & sumat puer
 cochl. minim. j. vel. ij. subinde.

In adult subjects, the aphthæ in the mouth, and the ulcerations on the tonsils and uvula, attending this complaint, are distinguished from those in the *angina maligna*, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a shining redness all over the fauces, and other symptoms common to the malignant angina.

For the cure, the use of detergent and softening gargles are very proper.

℞ Decoct. pector. ℥viij.
 Mel. rosar. ℥j.
 Acet. distil. ℥ij.
 Tinct. myrrh. ℥ij. ut f. garg. sæpe utend.

The vitrum antimonii ceratum has been recommended as very powerful in this disorder. The dose to a sucking child

child is half a grain; to a child of three or four years old, two or three; to a boy of ten, three or four grains; and to an adult, ten grains.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Plague.

IT begins with a severe shivering, not unlike the fit of an ague, accompanied with pain in the stomach, head, and back, nausea and enormous vomiting, restlessness, despondency, anxiety, dejection of spirits, difficult respiration, wild countenance, burning fever, hiccup, syncope, subfultus tendinum, pulse high and quick in some, in others languid and intermitting; the eyes are sometimes sunk, sometimes turgid and inflamed.

The fever abates upon the appearance and increase of tumours in the groin, arm-pits, or behind the ears; but is aggravated, if they sink or are depressed. The breath and sweat are foetid, with livid spots, sometimes broad, and suddenly disappearing. All these constitute the
true

true characteristics of this malignant distemper, which varies according to the different constitution and circumstances of the air, and temperament of the persons seized.

Carbuncles arise in the worst and most dangerous state of its malignity: they seldom come to kindly suppuration; but appear with great itching in the part, and a red fiery circle, and are small tumours with corrupted flesh underneath.

Their cure should be attempted with cataplasms prepared of theriac. Londonf. and boiled, or roasted onions, softened with a little sweet oil. If they appear gangrenous, scarify and dress with ol. terebinth. and hot digestives, and proceed as in mortifications.

The other tumours are critical, and should be encouraged by the cataplasma maturans, cupping-glasses, internal cordials, &c.

This disorder has been differently treated. Some prescribe diaphoretics and cordials, and omit all evacuations; others, again, recommend large venæsection and cooling antiphlogistics; but
these

these are seldom proper: however, no fixed method can be ascertained towards the cure of this terrible malady, but should be left to the discretion of the physician, and the exigency of the symptoms.

Nature is to be supported by proper food of the vegetable and acescent kind, with wine, and seconded in all her operations.—Vomiting, with emetic tartar, and keeping up a gentle perspiration, by slight infusions of rad. serpent. Virg. with spirit. Mindereri, camphire, and nitre, are excellent where the habit is bilious, or sanguinary.—The same treatment as is directed for the putrid malignant fever may be also followed in this case.

To prevent the plague, the following rules are prescribed :

To leave the infected place; to avoid whatever weakens the body, or may check perspiration; to keep the mind chearful and easy, free from anxiety, care, fear, low-spiritedness, and to avoid all flatulent food.

A new method of preventing the plague, by means of fumigation, was lately tried in Russia, and proved successful—An account of it appeared in the London Gazette of the 12th of May, 1772, dated Petersburg, March 27th, and is as follows :

“ The commission at Moscow having in the last year invented a fumigation powder, which, from several lesser experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to ascertain its virtue in that respect, it was determined towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under sentence of death, should, without undergoing any other precautions, than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a Lazarettee, be laid upon the beds, and dressed in the cloaths, which had been used by persons sick, dying, and even dead, of the plague, in the hospital. The experiment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infected, or have been since ill. The fumigation powder is prepared as follows :

Powder

Powder of the first strength.

Take leaves of juniper, juniper berries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum wood pounded, of each six pounds; common saltpetre pounded, eight pounds; sulphur pounded, six pounds; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood (about 36 pounds English averdupoise) of the powder of fumigation of the first strength.

Powder of the second strength.

Take southernwood cut into small pieces, five pounds; leaves of juniper cut into small pieces, four pounds; juniper berries pounded, three pounds; common saltpetre pounded, four pounds; sulphur pounded, two pounds and an half; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and an half; mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the powder of fumigation of the second strength.

Odoriferous Powder.

Take the root called kalmus, cut into small pieces, three pounds; frankincense pounded grossly, one pound; storax pounded, and rose flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common saltpetre pounded, one pound and an half; sulphur, a quarter of a pound; mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odoriferous powder.

Remark

Remark on the powder of fumigation.

If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines, or firs, may be used in its stead; likewise the common tar of pines, and firs, may be used instead of the Smyrna tar, or myrrh; and mugwort may supply the place of southernwood."

S E C T. VI.

H E C T I C F E V E R S.

C H A P. I.

Of the Phthisis, or Pulmonary Consumption.

A CONSUMPTION is attended with an habitual fever, and a total wasting of all the parts of the body, proceeding from an ulcer in the lungs.

It may arise from intemperance, from a very tender and delicate habit of body, hæmorrhages, pleurisy, long-continued coughs, bad digestion, hard study, grief, and sometimes from a particular formation and straitness of the thorax.

It

It usually begins with a dry cough, which continues for some time, and differs from a catarrh, as that is attended with a spitting, and is but of a short duration. Flying pains and stitches, with uneasiness about the diaphragm and breast, are felt; there is a saltish taste in the mouth, with a quick, soft, small pulse, and moderate heat (except after eating, when it very sensibly increases, with flushing in the cheeks and fever); lassitude, faintness, and night-sweats. The matter expectorated is purulent, sometimes bloody and offensive, and falls to the bottom when spit into water, and often appears of an ash colour; sometimes it is in little, white, round lumps. When these symptoms are violent, an hæmoptoe soon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and frothy; afterwards it becomes paler, and then the discharge is gradually changed into pus.

The diet should consist of mild, light, nourishing food; jellies, viper broth, with eringo roots, thin chocolate and milk; and above all, a milk diet should be

be directed, with country air, gentle riding on horseback, sailing in a ship, agreeable company, and Bristol waters to be drank on the spot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole course of the disease, especially in young subjects. If the vessels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contraindicates, frequent ipecacoanha vomits, about $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ taken thrice a week with an anodyne at night, of pil. e styrac. gr. v. ad viij. with as much pil. Rufi, if necessary, and a constant use of butter-milk, or goats whey, in the country, may, perhaps, succeed better in this disease than any other method: and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and strengthening the habit of body. I have seen its happy effects in a variety of instances; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the symptoms have been restrained, and life rendered, in some measure, comfortable by it.

In a spitting of blood, treat it as directed under that article.

If tubercles are forming, with a fever, bleed in small quantity and often, and give gum. ammon. spirit. Minderer. and order issues.

If there is little or no fever, you may prescribe chalybeate waters, and

R. Pulv. milleped. præp. ℥iij.
 Gum. ammon. opt. ℥i.
 Flor. benzoin. ℥ij.
 Extract. croc.
 Balsam. Peruv. āā ℥ß.
 Balsam. sulphur. anisat. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. lx.
 sumat iij. ter in die cum haustu decoct.
 pectoral.

If the heat be considerable, we must have recourse to butter-milk, or goats whey.

Here small bleedings repeated, with the use of the following draughts, have been much commended :

R Mucilag. sem. cydon. ℥i.
 Aq. nuc. m. ℥i.
 Spirit. Minderer. ℥iß.
 Syr. e mecon. ℥ij. f. haust. ter die sumend.
 addendo haust. noct. tinct. Thebaic. gutt. vi
 ad x. Venæsectio autem ad ℥iij. interim re-
 petatur pro re natâ.

If the phthifis be confirmed and ulcers formed, or if it proceeds from an empyema, and the matter be discharged, light balsamics, such as balsam. Gilead. with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, asses milk, and a healthful country air, are the only resources left.

Should the disease originally arise from a cough, proceed as under that article, &c.

And here we must remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this disease, than perpetual blisters, issues, and setons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathesis.

In colliquative sweats give this :

R Aq. pur. ℥vi.
 — cinnam. simp. ℥iij.
 Margarit. præp. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℔ f. julep. cujus sumat cochl.
 iv. subinde.

In case of a diarrhœa,

R Conserv. rosar. ℥i℔.
 Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
 — e bolo sine opio ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat n. m.
 molem h. s. & summò manè vel pro re
 natâ.

If griping pains and bloody stools come on, inject the starch glyster cum opio, or chicken-broth with anodynes.

Vel,

R Decoct. alb. ℥vi.

Elect e scord.

Theriac. Andromach. āā ℥ij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the balsam. traumat. with five drops of the tinctura Thebaica in mint tea.

CH A P. II.

Of the Tabes.

THE tabes is a general wasting of the whole body, attended with a feverish quickness in the pulse, but without any cough, or spitting: these last distinguish it from the phthisis. It is generally occasioned by a collection of matter in some part of the body; but more particularly attends upon the inflammation of a scirrhus gland.

In the cure of this malady, a wholesome air, gentle exercise, and a proper

course of mild diet, are particularly necessary. The body, if costive, must be kept gently open by eccoprotic medicines; but if a colliquative diarrhoea should come on at any time, it must be moderated by opiates, and the testaceous powders. When a scirrhus in the liver, or mesenteric glands, gives rise to it, the cure must be attempted by the deobstruent gums, with soap and mild chalybeate medicines, assisted by goats whey, asses milk, and the like. If the scirrhus gland, or abscess be situated externally, the cause is to be removed by opening the fistulous sinuses which confine the purulent matter, or by extirpating the part which supplies the fomes of the disease. The bark, in some of these hectic cases, is often of great service. It is observed, that the Bath waters are particularly hurtful in this species of hectic fever, as also in the phthisis, which they never fail to increase.

C H A P. III.

Of the Worm-Fever.

WORMS, which infest the human body, are of four kinds; the round, like the common earth worms; the flat and short white worm, like a gourd-seed; the tænia, or long tape worm; and the ascarides, or small white worms, with sharp pointed heads. They are most frequently found in children, more especially when they are suckling, and are at the same time indulged with meat; for their tender stomachs cannot digest solids.—Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms.—They are known to exist by a nausea, with an inclination to vomit, looseness, whitish and turbid urine, flushing of one cheek in a circumscribed spot, hectic fever, faintings, intermitting weak pulse, itching of the nose, and of the anus, fits, and convulsions: they also may produce hunger, voracity, costiveness, paleness, foetid breath, grinding of the teeth, and

even death. Besides these general symptoms, it has been observed, that sudden gripings about the navel denote the presence of the round worms; a weight in the belly, as if a ball were rolling about in it, is held as a sign of the *tænia*; and an itching about the anus, with a *tenesmus*, are signs of the *ascarides*.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion, with a moderate allowance of red port wine diluted. A pint of water in which $\mathfrak{z}i$. *argent. viv.* has been boiled, is an useful drink. *Æthiops* and *rhubarb* is chiefly proper for children, especially after purging, if they can bear that operation.

For adults,

℞ *Rasur. stann.* (non pulv.)

Conserv. rorismar, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}ij$.

Pulv. rhabarb. $\mathfrak{D}ij$.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect. ter vel quater in die sumend. cum haust. infus. rutæ. Semel quoque in septimana sumat seq. positionem :

℞ *Infus. senæ* $\mathfrak{z}ij\beta$.

Tinctur. senæ.

Syr. ros. solut. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. m.

A grain

A grain of calomel taken in a pill going to rest, is very proper, which, in a day or two after, may be purged off with a few grains of rhubarb, proportioned to the patient's age and strength.

℞ Mercur. alcalizat.

Magnes. alb. āā gr. vj. f. pulv. h. f. fumen-
dus. Mane seq. & meridiē sumat cochl. ij.
decoct. cort. Peruv.

Or,

℞ Corallin. ʒi.

Æthiop. mineral.

Pulv. fem. fanton. āā ʒij.

Sabinæ ʒi. f. pulv. n^o. xij. sumat unum horâ
somni & mane ex quovis vehiculo.

India pink-root in powder to ʒß. for children of three years old, has been found a powerful medicine.

So has soap from ʒij. to ʒi. in grown people; and lime-water, where the stomach has been chiefly concerned.

Sea water has been experienced to be effectual in destroying worms in general in children; and, for adults, perhaps nothing exceeds the virtues of the sulphur springs at Harrowgate, when drank upon the spot.

Against the ascarides in particular, a decoction of the leaves of favin in water, is very useful; as are likewise clysters composed of decoctions of wormwood and rue in oil, with a small quantity of aloes dissolved; or, what is as efficacious, blowing the smoke of tobacco, by a proper contrivance, into the rectum.

In the tape-worm garlic has been found a kind of specific, by swallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking Spa water after it. Brisk purges likewise are very proper, such as the pil. ex colocynth. c. aloe. calomel, or tinctur. sacra: or ʒij. of the limat. stann. may be given every morning, for six or seven days, and then be purged off with sal. cathart. amar. dissolved in water.

Whatever medicines have been made use of to destroy and expel the worms, it will always be of great use afterwards to prescribe a course of the bark, in decoction, or otherwise, to strengthen the whole habit, and prevent a relapse.

CLASS II.

OF INFLAMMATIONS.

SECT. I.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Phlegmon, or superficial Inflammation.

THE phlegmon is occasioned by an extravasation of the blood, or by its stagnating, in the capillary vessels of the skin and parts adjacent, which being pressed on, at the same time, by the blood from behind accumulates there.

The signs are, heat, tension, pain, and redness in the part, with a sense of throbbing, attended with a quick, full, and hard pulse; which increasing, the inflammation terminates either in resolution, suppuration, a gangrene, or scirrhus.

The

The diet should be slender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, accompanied with rest.

Bleeding, in general, is highly necessary, and should be repeated occasionally; and afterwards stools must be procured.

℞ Infus. sen. com. ℥ii℔.

Tinct. sen. ℥℔.

Tart. solubil. ℥iij. m.

℞ Tart. emet. gr. ℔. vel. gr. j.

Pulv. e chel. can. c. ℥i. m. ut f. pulvis mane
sumendus in lecto ex cochl. ij. feri lactis.

Afterwards,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i.

Spirit. Mindereri ℥iij.

Aq. alexet. spirituof.

Syr. simp. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

Venæsection should be repeated till the pulse contraindicates the use of the lancet; then you may add sal. c. c. if necessary to assist nature: in the mean time fomentations and emollient cataplasms of bread and milk, with a little oil, may very properly be applied to the part affected.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Fotûs e cicuta ꝥ ß.

Farin. sem. lini, cicutæ, & avenac. q. f.

Ol. olivar. ℥ij. m. ut f. cataplasma.

Vel,

℞ Ol. hyperici.

Spir. Minder. āā ℥ij. ut f. linimentum.

But if, notwithstanding all this, matter should begin to form itself, all evacuations must be laid aside, and the supuration be encouraged, and the abscess opened at the proper time of maturation, and the wound dressed with the common digestive, or liniment. Arcæi, and proper bandages, &c.

Inflammations, arising from contusion, are the most successfully treated by immediate and large bleedings, applying vinegar to the part injured, and procuring stools; this last caution is particularly necessary to be attended to, especially in blows on the head, or legs.

But no external application, in the beginning, exceeds the cataplasm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar; or the following mixture:

℞ Acet.

R Acet. distil. ℥j.

Spir. sal. mar. Gl.

— lavend. c. āā ℥ij. ut f. mixtura, quâ-
cum embrocetur pars affecta, bis vel
ter die.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ℥ij.

Spir. volat. aromat. ℥iij.

Linim. saponac. ℥i. m.

Vel,

Liniment. volatil. utendum est.

C H A P. II.

Of the Furunculus, or Boil.

THE furunculus, or boil, is a small circumscribed tumor, or pointed tubercle, attended with redness, pain, and hardness, arising promiscuously in all parts of the body; and which commonly ripens, or turns to matter, in the space of seven or eight days, and after the discharge of its contents, frequently heals without much trouble.

The common bread and milk poultice may be applied, or in some cases, gently

ly adhesive and maturing plasters, such as the emplastrum commune, & commune cum gummi; and when the supuration is complete, if the pus does not make its own way, the tumor must be opened. In this kind of inflammatory tumor there is generally a firm flough, or core, which must cast out before the sore will heal.

C H A P. III.

Of the Paronychia, or Whitlow.

THIS is a painful tumor appearing on the finger-ends, owing to an inflammation affecting the nervous parts, &c. It is sometimes attended with a fever, restlessness, great throbbing in the part, and a quick pulse; and the whole arm is frequently affected by it.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and if the disorder increases, with a violent inflammatory tension on the parts, apply emollient cataplasms, and use the following liniment :

R Unguent.

℞ Unguent. althææ ℥ij.
 Spirit. vin. camphorat. ℥ij.
 Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever.—If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep and the part continues painful, open it with a lancet, and dress it with liniment. Arcæi for some days; then heal it with the ceratum epuloticum, &c.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Pernio, or Chilblain.

CHILBLAINS are small shining tumors on the fingers, toes, and heels. When they break, in the heels, they are called *Kibes*.

These seldom appear but in the winter-time. On the fingers they come in lumps, like a silver penny (sometimes less), and are red, though they turn livid or blue; and when they break in the hands, they are termed *Chaps*.

℞ Ol.

℞ Ol. palmæ ℥i.

— macis per express. ℥℔.

Camphoræ ℥ij. m. quo illinantur manus,
digiti, & pedes, h. f. & mane pro re nata.

Warm spirit of rosemary, mixed with spirit. terebinth. will be very proper to wash them with. In kibes nothing is better than the unguent desiccativ. rub. with a little camphire, and the emplastrum e minio over all.

C H A P. V.

Of the Inflammation of the Breasts, and Nipples.

WHEN the breasts begin to be uneasy and tumefy, a few days after delivery, from the milk stagnating, gentle diaphoretics, and purgatives, may be prescribed, and spir. vin. camph. applied, or warm cloths, or emplastr. commun. cum camph. or rags dipt in brandy and put to the axillæ. Should pain with inflammation come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil, and an emollient fomentation; and in case you cannot prevent a suppuration, it must be
treated

treated accordingly. But in general it is much better to let the tumour break of itself, than to open it, either with the lancet, or caustics. The ulcer is afterward to be treated according to the common rules enjoined in disorders of that kind.

If there be only a hardness in the breast, from coagulated milk, emollient cataplasms and fomentations are to be used, as likewise fresh drawn linseed oil by way of liniment.

Chapped, or sore nipples, are very frequent with those who give suck; in this case the *ol. ceræ* is a very proper application; or fresh cream spread upon fine linen; or a solution of gum arabic in water. If the nipples be lax and moist, and more astringent applications be necessary,

R Ung. simpl. $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

Pulv. bol. Arm.

— amyl.

— sacch. alb. āā ʒj. m. ut f. linimentum.

It is almost needless to observe, that, whatever applications be made use of to the nipples, they ought always to be

be washed off before the child is permitted to suck.

If an inflammation of the breasts be attended with a fever, the treatment must be the same as hath been already described under the head of *milk-fever*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Hernia humoralis.

THE hernia humoralis is an inflammation of the testicles. It may be produced by the same causes as other inflammations, but it most commonly arises from the venereal infection.

Bleed plentifully, and repeat it as occasion may require; suspend the parts in a bag-truss, and confine the patient to bed; and if the swelling and inflammation be great, foment with the fons communis, with the addition of a little spir. vin. camph. & sal. ammoniac. and apply the bread and milk poultice with about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the unguent. cærul. mit. If these fail, and the disorder arises from a

H venereal

venereal cause, vomit with ipecacoanha, and repeat it as necessity may require: and, in all cases, give now and then a few doses of some brisk cathartic. But if matter does form, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, it must be discharged by a sufficient opening.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Phimosis, and Paraphimosis.

WHEN the præputium cannot be retracted beyond the glans, the disorder is called *phimosis*; and when retracted, and cannot be drawn over the glans again, it is then termed *paraphimosis*.

These will generally yield to emollient cataplasms, unguent. mercurial. emetics, and brisk purgatives. Sometimes it may be proper, in the phimosis, to throw up an emollient injection between the glans and prepuce, to keep the parts clean, and prevent the matter from corroding.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Ophthalmia.

AN ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes, especially the tunica albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, beating in the arteries, swelling, violent redness, and scalding tears. It is most to be dreaded when an original disease; when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats in the night.

It may be occasioned by any internal cause whatever, capable of producing an inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accidents. When attended with long head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindness.

All hot aromatic food, and wine is bad: a low diet, rest, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requisite.

Bleed plentifully and repeatedly more or less, according to the degree of inflammation;

flammation; apply leeches also to the temples and the external angle of the eye, and cupping-glasses between the shoulders; or, in children, bleed in the jugular; purge gently with infus. sen. tart. solub. &c. and order perpetual blisters.

Apply the following, according to the circumstances of the case:

R Spirit. vin. camphorat. ℥ijj.
Aq. rosar. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

R Aq. ros. ℥ijj.
Vitriol. alb. ℥℥. m.

Foment the eye with warm milk, and apply a poultice of white bread and milk over it twice a day. If an astringent application be indicated, the coagulum aluminosum, spread on a soft rag, is very proper. A thin solution of gum arabic has been recommended as an useful collyrium; and, at the same time, large doses of nitre to be given frequently. The pediluvium may also be tried.

If it arise from a blow or bruise, and the eye be swelled and black, after bleeding use the following:

R Conserv.

R Conserv. ros. ℥iij.

Liniment. sapon. ℥℥. m. f. cataplasma oculo
affecto applicand.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar.

In case of a very considerable bruise or
contusion,

R Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Acet. distillat. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. sal. ammon. ℥i℥. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from the common ophthalmia, which depends on, or arises from, a laxity of the vessels, and is, for the most part, scrophulous, or rheumatic, and sometimes venereal; which last is said to be distinguished by having the cornea more affected than common. If it arises from a venereal cause, mercurials must be directed: but in the strumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no evacuations will answer: if any, it must be by small perpetual blisters; and internally,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. ros. ℥ij.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. ℥ij. m. sumat sex-
tis horis. Urgente dolore adde haustui
nocturno tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much service in this case. Sir HANS SLOANE's lini-
ment has also been of service, as well as in the diseases of the eye-lids depending on such complaints. Millepedes taken alive in a large quantity, *Æthiop. mine-
ral.* the decoct. saraparillæ, have all been advantageously exhibited; and so have the following powders:

℞ Viper. ficcat. pulv. ℥i.

Cinnab. antimon. præp. ℥ß. f. pulvis bis in
die sumend. ex haustu decoct. saraparill. &
rasur. guaiac. āā p. æ.

Issues in the arms, or a seton in the neck, are sometimes necessary in these cases.

Small tubercles sometimes appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, resembling a barley-corn, or a hail-stone, and affect them with inflammation; they are generally of long continuance, and very slow in their progress.

The

The best method of cure will be, to discuss them with the unguent. cærul. fort. and give calomel. gr. i. in a pill over-night for ten days, and repeat or desist just as you find it necessary.

An ophthalmy is sometimes occasioned by the eye-lashes turning inwards; and is then easily removed by plucking out the inverted hairs.

If there be ulcers on the eye-lids, the following liniment is recommended by *Sir JOHN PRINGLE*:

R Unguent. alb. ʒv.

Sacchar. saturn. ʒj. quibus super porphyrite simul tritis, instillentur bals. traum. ʒij.

Hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.

In watery eyes, apply spir. rorismar. and give gentle evacuants, and alteratives.

The eye-lids frequently adhere together in children, which may become very troublesome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps, nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, with a small spoonful of brandy; and afterwards ap-

ply a little unguent. tutiæ, with the addition of two grains of the vitriol. alb. to ʒij. of the former.

If a sharp ferum attends, correct it by proper alteratives, and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in small doses, is of great use.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Angina, or Quinsy.

AN angina is an inflammation of the throat, with burning heat, pain, tumour, and redness; a difficulty in deglutition, attended with a fever. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nose, with redness in the face.

Here the diet should chiefly consist of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chicken-broth, drank warm.

Bleed largely, if the violence of the symptoms or fever require it, and repeat
it

it according to the exigency of the case :
then

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥vi.

Tartar. solub. ℥℔. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the symptoms are severe, apply blisters as near as possible to the parts affected, and to the back, and use this gargle :

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥vi.

Spirit. sal. ammoniac. ℥℔. m.

A flannel well moistened with the liniment. volat. is recommended by some ; or the bread and milk poultice, with ℥ij. or ℥ijj. of camphire.

Through the whole course of the disease purge gently, or throw up lenient clysters till the inflammation abates ; then prescribe the following gargarism :

℞ Tinct. rosar. ℥vj.

Mel. rosar. ℥℔.

Spir. vitriol. ten. gut. xx. m.

If a suppuration should come on, forbear evacuations, and order the vapour of emollient plants to be received into the throat through a funnel ; and when the maturation is complete, puncture the

the abscess so that the matter may be discharged.

After which, you may add tincture of myrrh to the last mentioned gargle, and finish the cure by prescribing the bark, a milk diet, and gentle exercise.

S E C T. II.

I N T E R N A L I N F L A M M A T I O N S.

C H A P. I.

Of the Phrenitis.

A PHRENITIS is an inflammation of the brain, or its membranes, with a constant delirium, and an acute continual fever.

The signs are, difficult respiration, violent pain in the head, continual watchings, disturbed sleep, redness of the eyes and face, a quick, hard, and generally small pulse, black and dry tongue, thin and diaphanous urine, sudden startings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed-cloaths, &c. It is distinguished from a common delirium attending fevers,

vers, by its coming on suddenly, and preceding, as it were, the fever. It is rarely met with in temperate climates, but very frequent in hot ones, after having been exposed much to the burning heat of the sun.

Bleeding largely is here absolutely necessary, together with stimulating clysters, and sinapisms for the feet, with blisters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previously shaved very close, should likewise be made use of.

℞ Acet. distillat.

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Spirit. vol. aromat. āā ℥ij. f. embrocatio.

Three or four leeches may be applied to the temples after venæsection in the arm; and large and repeated doses of nitre should also be made use of.

If this disorder happens in consequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that case, be more particularly useful.

Purges are also necessary in this disorder, because they carry off the morbid humours lodged about the præcordia; lessen

lessen the too great impetus of the arterial blood ; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts ; and, at the same time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids distending the vessels.

Promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux, in this case, as well as in all diseases of the head, is also salutary : The hæmorrhoidal vessels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions ; and therefore we may expect, by this means, a very great revulsion.

C H A P. II.

Of the Pleurisy.

A PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a high fever, and an acute pain or stitch in the side, increasing always upon inspiration.

It chiefly attacks the strong and laborious country people. It begins with a chilliness and shivering, which is succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and a most sharp pungent pain is felt on one side near the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, spine, and breast,


breast, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected side is laid upon: it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the cheeks, and a dry cough. The matter expectorated is either phlegm, bloody, or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a stretched cord, full and strong. Spitting is not a constant symptom of this disease; though, when it happens, it is by so much the better, provided it be well concocted.

Nitre should be given plentifully in the common emulsion, linseed-tea, barley water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body should be kept neither too soluble nor too lax. Bleeding is most absolutely necessary, and that repeatedly, from a large orifice. Cupping on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with good success; and so are blisters, laid on the part, or between the shoulders, which should be applied immediately, whether the heat and fever be great or not.

Frequently

Frequently a cooling emollient clyster prevents great mischief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding; though these remedies are properly repeated till the fourth day.

Small doses of tart. emet. may be given after venæsection, and the clyster thrown up, which often resolves the inflammation.— Emetics, however, should be given with very great caution, if at all.

R Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

— nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i.

Sal. c. c. ℥i.

Nitr. ℥℥. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

For the cough,

R Ol. amygd. ℥ij.

Syr. simp.

— balsam. āā ℥i. m.

Also,

R Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

— alexet. spirituof.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i.

Ol. amygd. ℥iij.

Sal. c. c. ℥i. f. haust.

Fomenta-

Fomentations to the part, or bladders filled with warm water, and the volatile liniment, with æther have been successfully applied in these cases; and these draughts have been known to be of some service also :

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ʒiʒ.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. pectoral. āā ʒi.

Nitr. ʒʒ. m.

Some add elix. paregoric. but opiates should be given with very great precaution in pleurifies, especially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulse is hard: but when the fever is much or entirely gone off, and a thin defluxion on the lungs becomes troublesome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in case the head should be affected by them, sal. c. c. in small doses may very conveniently be added.

There are some eminent physicians, who avoid promoting expectoration in this disorder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting
warm

warm drinks, emollient fomentations, nitre and camphire, with opium to ease the pain.—But if the expectoration be yellow and streaked with blood, and come up freely, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here bleeding should be avoided, which would rather obstruct the design of nature.—To promote the expectoration,

R Decoct. pector. ℥j.

Laet. ammon. ℥j.

Oxymel. scil. ℥℥. m. et capiat cochl. iij. vel
iv. tertiâ quâque horâ.

If after repeated bleedings the pulse should flag,

R Sperm. cet. (vit. o. f.) ʒij.

Sul. corn. c. ʒj.

Aq. pur. ʒviij.

Syr. bals. ℥j. m. & capiat cochl. ij. tertiis
horis.

If the pleurisy be attended with a violent fever, burning heat, dry cough, and parched tongue, the case generally will soon terminate either in a suppuration, or gangrene.

It is worth observing, that there are few pleurisies met with now in this city, such as were described by, and known to that
honest

honest and great physician SYDENHAM: nor will the cases we see here in general bear large and repeated venæsections; for if the body be weakly, and the pulse sinks on the first bleeding, you must stop directly: and if, at the same time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then sal. c. c. with blisters will be very useful.

After the loss of much blood in this disease, we should be very circumspect and careful that the body be again filled with healthy juices.

Sometimes this disorder terminates in an abscess, in the substance of the lungs, which is called a *vomica*. It is known by the cough and difficulty of breathing continuing, though the pain has ceased; by slight shiverings succeeded by heat; by a quick weak pulse, hectic fever, a general wasting of the body; and by the patient not being able to lie down but on the side affected.

When there is a collection of purulent matter lying loose in the cavity of the thorax, it is named an *empyema*. In this case, there is generally an enlargement
I of

of the cavity, and an œdematous fulness of the skin and flesh of one side of the chest, with a dry cough, and difficulty of breathing.

When a vomica is once formed, gentle medicines of the terebinthinate kind, with balsamics, and diuretics, seem to promise the best success, joined with asses milk, gentle exercise, and a mild country air. Balsamic steams have also been recommended to be received into the lungs. In the empyema, the operation may sometimes succeed happily.

CHAP. III.

Of the Peripneumony.

THIS is an inflammation of the lungs, and is known by a great load and oppression at the breast; a difficult respiration, hot breath, cough, fever, and a florid redness in the countenance. The pulse sometimes is hardly perceptible before bleeding; but afterwards beats strong: sometimes it is full and soft, at other times slender and unequal.

equal. The cough in the peripneumony is commonly more moist, the pain not so acute, or superficial, nor the pulse so full, or hard, as in the pleurisy.

A white and uniform sediment in the urine promises safety to the patient, and shortness of the disease: and so does a red sediment changing gradually to white; because it is a sure sign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbid matter.

The treatment of the peripneumony is, in general, to be the same as in the pleurisy.

All viscid food is very improper. Give panada, water-gruel, green tea and milk, barley-water, butter-milk, whey, chicken-broth, and pectoral decoctions.

The room in which the patient lies should, if possible, be large and airy. Bleed in the beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the symptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be strong, the pulse full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly;

but otherwise we should be cautious in repeating it.

Emollient clysters are also immediately indicated, with blisters on the back and sides.

In order to promote expectoration, and assist nature in her work,

R Aq. pur. ℥i℥.
 Sperm. cet. (solut.) ʒ℥.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Aq. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. balsam. āā ʒi. m. f. haustus quartâ vel
 sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

Vel,

R Syr. balsam. ʒvj.
 Gum. Arab. pulv. ʒj. m. et adde,
 Ol. amygd. ℥i℥.
 Aq. pur. ℥vi. tum capiat cochl. iij. vel iv.
 quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

In case the symptoms run high, give a scruple of nitre every six hours in a draught of the decoct. pectoral. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulse flags, add ℥i. confect. cardiac. to the sal. c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly-like, without the true buff, this with other symptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and
 if

if a spitting comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

Should florid frothy blood be spit up freely, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit, and give plentifully of the emuls. commun. with nitre.

Should it put on a putrid appearance, and bring on a thin defluxion on the lungs, with the blood like the lees of red wine, black and foetid, with a loose crassamentum, and reddish-coloured serum, forbear the lancet. Acetum camphoratum, conserv. lujulæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, tinctur. rosar. hartshorn-jelly, &c. are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted, and opiates very cautiously prescribed, if at all.

Blisters, issues, and setons, are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We should be very circumspect in this disease, and not disturb nature. In case the breathing be difficult, and the pain continue without any signs of expectoration, we must endeavour to promote it; but be, at the same time, very care-

ful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the squills, &c.

In this critical disease, a sound and very distinguishing judgment is highly required, since the parts affected are so essential to life.

When a suppuration comes on, we may expect that a vomica pulmonum will be the consequence.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Gastritis, or Inflammation of the Stomach.

IN this disorder the patient perceives a heat and pulsation in the part, with an acute pain, which is always increased upon swallowing; a tension at the pit of the stomach, great anxiety, and internal burning heat; there is a retching, and frequent hiccup, with a small, quick, and intermitting pulse.

Give warm broth, and whey, and all emollient drinks; for nothing acrimonious can have a place in this disease.

Bleeding is generally very requisite,
and

and order emollient oily clysters, and gentle anodynes, with fomentations; blisters may also be proper; and a healing medicine, something like the following, may be prescribed to be taken frequently:

R Aq. pur. ℥j.
 Mucil. gum. Arab. ℥℥.
 Nitr. pur. gr. v.
 Syr. ex alth. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus, cui pro re
 nata adde tinct. Thebaic. gut. iij. vel v. ad
 mitigandos dolores, vel vomitiones.

C H A P. V.

Of the Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver.

IN case the liver be inflamed, it may be known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus shooting up towards the throat and clavicle, a dry cough, vomiting, loss of strength, quick pulse, and a tension of the hypochondrium: sometimes the eyes and skin will be yellow, the urine saffron-coloured, with a difficulty of breathing, watching, and costiveness.—Here the greatest

danger is to be apprehended, should a suppuration come on; in which case, the patient generally dies tabid.

Bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulse, and other attendant symptoms are to be our guide, with blisters on the part, promise the most relief, together with such antiphlogistics as are recommended in inflammatory disorders in general; such as small doses of tart. emet. with rhubarb, to keep the bowels gently open, with the saline draughts, cooling clysters, diuretic emulsions, emollient topical applications, and the pediluvium.

An inflammation of the liver is a very frequent disease in the East Indies. After the fever is somewhat abated by venæsection, and gentle purgatives, they have immediate recourse to mercury, as a specific for this disorder; by raising a gentle salivation of fifteen or twenty days continuance, by means of the mercurial ointment rubbed upon, or near the affected part, together with the use of mercurial pills, or calomel taken occasionally.

When,

When, in spite of the above methods, an abscess forms in this malady, the liver frequently adheres to the peritonæum, and a tumor appears externally, which may commonly be opened with success, after forwarding the suppuration by emollient cataplasms.

If this disease should terminate in a scirrhus, very little hopes of a perfect cure are left; perhaps the following may be somewhat useful:

R Empl. e cicut. cum ammon.

——- mercur.

——- e cymin. āā p. æ.

Camph. ʒij. m. ut f. emplastr. hepatis regioni applicandum.

The attenuating medicines which will be prescribed for the cancer, may also be tried here; together with soap, rhubarb, and mercurials.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Nephritis, or Inflammation of the Kidneys.

THIS disorder is attended with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidneys, together with a fever, and a frequent discharge of urine, which is small in quantity, red, and high-coloured; yet in the highest degree of the disease, limpid and watery: the thigh feels numb, and there is a pain in the groin, and testicle of the same side, and in the ilium, with bilious vomitings, and continual eructations.

The regimen, and indeed the whole method of cure, should be very nearly the same as recommended in all other disorders of the inflammatory kind.

Bleed repeatedly, in which you are to be directed by the pulse and other symptoms; throw up emollient broth-clysters; and let the patient drink freely of the following decoction:

℞ Rad. gramin.

— Petroselin. āā ʒiʒ.

Contunde & coque in aq. pur. ℥ij. ad colatur. ℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i.

Emuls. commun. cum duplici quantitat. gum.

Arabic. ℥i. m. & sumat haustum tepefactum ad libitum pro potu ordinario.

Should a suppuration happen, which is known by the abatement of the pain, a remaining sense of weight in the lumbar region, with frequent shiverings succeeded by heat, and whitish, turbid urine; then order whey, and balsamics, together with gentle diuretics;

℞ Conf. ros. rub.

Sacchar alb. āā ʒiij.

Rhabarb. pulv. ʒj.

Nitr. pur. ʒij.

Bals. copaiv. ʒiʒ.

Syr. ex alth. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat. n. m. molem ter in die, superbib. haustum decoct. præscripti.

If there be a sudden remission of pain, cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse, with singultus and stoppage of urine, which when discharged is foetid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will shortly follow.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Cystitis, or Inflammation of the Bladder.

IF the bladder be inflamed, an acute, burning pain and tension will be felt in the region of the pubes, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to stool, and a constant desire to make water.

In this case, the same method is to be attempted, as prescribed above for the nephritis, with warm bathing, &c.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Hysteritis, or Inflammation of the Uterus.

THIS disease is attended with pulsation, heat, pain, and tumor, in the uterus and vagina, extending to the adjacent parts; with an acute fever, heat, and difficulty of urine, great costiveness, and pain in going to stool.

An inflammation of the uterus should be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding, gentle emollient clysters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with rest; and apply fomentations, and afterwards the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda.—In case it should degenerate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the nonnaturals, may do as much as can be expected.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Puerperal Fever.

THE puerperal fever is a disease peculiar to lying-in women; and though it happens so frequently, yet it hath, till of late, been strangely overlooked by authors, even those who have written professedly on fevers.

It commonly begins with a rigor or chilliness, on the first, second, or third day after delivery; followed by a violent
 pain

pain, and forenefs, over the whole hypogaftic region. There is much thirft; pain in the head, chiefly in the forehead, and parts about the eye-brows; a flushing in the face; anxiety; a hot dry skin; quick and weak pulse, though sometimes it will refift the finger pretty strongly; a fhortnefs in breathing; high coloured urine; and a fuppreffion of the lochia. Sometimes a vomiting and purging attend from the firft, but in general, in the beginning, the belly is coftive: however, when the difeafe proves fatal, a diarrhœa generally fupervenes, and the ftools at laft become involuntary.

The caufe of this fever hath been commonly afcribed either to a fuppreffion of the lochia; an inflammation of the uterus; a retention of the milk; or fome other complaint peculiar to the uterus; but it appears, by an excellent treatife lately publifhed on this fubject by DR. HULME, that it is not owing to any of the above caufes; but to an *inflammation of the omentum and inteftines*. He fupports his arguments by a
variety

variety of dissections, and reasons upon the various symptoms and appearances attending this malady, in an ingenious and masterly manner.

For the cure, he advises to begin, if the belly be costive, with an emollient opening clyster, and if stools and an abatement of the pain be not procured thereby, to have immediate recourse to cathartics. Those which he chiefly recommends are, the *sal catharticus amarus*; the *oleum ricini*, or castor oil; and the *tartarum emeticum*.

After the intestinal canal is sufficiently cleared, and the pain abates, he orders a gentle diaphoresis to be encouraged by such medicines as neither bind the body, nor are heating. This intention, he says, is best answered by small doses of *ipecacanha*, *tartarum emeticum*, or *vinum antimoniale*, combined with a gently dosed opiate, and given about once, or twice, in the course of the twenty-four hours; and in the intermediate spaces of time, he interposes the saline draughts of RIVERIUS.

For

For the patient's drink he prescribes pure water with a toast in it; barley water, either by itself, or with the addition of a little nitre; whey made with rennet or vinegar; milk and water; lemonade; a slight infusion of malt; and mint, or sage tea.

But for a more particular account of the nature, cause, and cure of this disease, I must refer the reader to the ingenious treatise above-mentioned.

CLASS III.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

Of the Gout.

THE gout is an acute pain in the joints, especially those of the feet. It is called regular, when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines: irregular, when the fits are frequent and uncertain; when the symptoms vary, and the disease attacks the more internal parts, such as the stomach, head, &c.

It often is hereditary. When acquired, it proceeds from high living, a sedentary life, excess in venery when young, drinking hard, sitting up late, close application to study, anxious and intense thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments, and comes on at first suddenly, about the end of the month of January

or beginning of February. The patient is sometimes troubled with crudities and indigestion before the attack. The pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with a sensation, as if water just warm were poured upon the membranes of the part affected; and these symptoms are succeeded by a chilliness, shivering, and a slight fever.—About two in the morning the fit generally attacks the patient, who is disturbed by the vehemence of the pain, which usually seizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ankle and metatarsal bones, which resembles the gnawing of a dog. After much tossing and anxiety, towards morning, the pain is somewhat more tolerable, a breathing sweat comes on, and the part swells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after it seizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is spent. This is called a regular fit.

The longer the intervals, the more severe are the fits. It generally returns twice a year, spring and autumn: it seldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This distemper is more fatal in the decline of life, where it frequently seizes upon the nobler parts; such as the head, stomach, and bowels.

The affected parts should be kept moderately warm; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not to rise too soon: he should rather keep in bed entirely, until the symptoms abate; abstain from flesh, fish, and high-seasoned food. A slender light diet is best. Of liquids, London small-beer and toast may be allowed, together with sack-whey, Bath-water-whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxysm, little is to be done by medicine. The safest external applications are to wrap the parts affected in new combed wool, or in the softest flannel. If there be a sickness at the stomach, the patient may drink plentifully

of chamomile, or carduus tea, so as to excite vomiting; and the body should be kept gently open by clysters, or with tinct. sac. or magnes. alb. but should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

The nature of this disease and its irregular appearances are in general not well understood; and to investigate it thoroughly, requires, perhaps, as much sagacity as any disorder incident to the human frame: in short, the gout seizes all parts of the body at different times; but in general the stomach participates more or less of its attack.

After the declension of the fit, the disorder is more easily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the viscera are affected; in which last case the stomach is so infirm as hardly to perform its office.

The following may be given as a good strengthener :

R Infus. amar. simp. ꝯiß.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin. chalybeat.

Syr.

Syr. croc. āā ʒj. ut f. haustus bis in die sumendus, circa meridiem scilicet & horā quintā pomeridianā.

The Bath-waters and proper exercise bid the fairest to restore the patient, and prevent a return of the complaint.

The tinctur. rhabarb. or sacra is very proper, in order to keep the body soluble. A decoction of guaiacum has been known to do service, taken for two or three months successively, to the quantity of a pint a day. The following is likewise useful :

℞ Conserv. aurant. ʒij.
 Theriac. Andromach. ʒβ.
 Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.
 Nuc. moschat. pulv. ʒi.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat q. n.
 m. bis in die superbib. cochl. iij. julepi
 sequentis.

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ʒvi.
 Tinctur. styptic.
 ——— stomachic. āā ʒi.

Should the gout seize upon the lungs, treat it as a peripneumony; if on the head, cup and blister the arms, legs, and ancles; and order the feet to be bathed in some spirituous fomentation, to which

add a quantity of common salt and flower of mustard; and give a large dose of the tinctur. sac. and bleed if the patient be plethoric. If on the stomach, prescribe wine boiled with spices, or burnt brandy with spices; and if these should be thrown up by vomiting, add a few drops of tinct. Theb. at proper intervals.

R Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥i℥.

— sem. cardamom. ℥ij.

Pulv. serpent. virg. gr. vi.

Confect. cardiac. ℥i.

Sal c. c. gr. vi.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv. serpen. Virg. ℥℥.

Confect. cardiac. ℥i. f. bolus sumendus cum cochl. ij. seq. mixturæ:

R Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. ℥vi.

Confect. cardiac. ℥ij.

Tinctur. serpentar. ℥vi.

Sal c. c. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥iij.

The following pills are useful in gouty habits, attended with griping flatus:

R Pil. gummos. ℥i.

— Ruff. ℥℥.

Sal,

Sal. martis ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. f f. pilulæ, n°. xxx. sumat tres
horâ somni.

Rye-meal poultices to the feet, have lately come much into esteem, and may perhaps, in many cases, prove beneficial.—Topical applications, however, in the gout are not adviseable, but under the most strict circumspection, lest the gouty matter be translated, and attack the more vital parts.

In persons subject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, an issue in the neck or thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomachic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, and daily friction of the feet with flannels, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the gout.

The powder called the duke of Portland's, has been much recommended to keep off the gout. It is composed of equal parts of the roots of round birth-

wort, and gentian; of the leaves of germander, and groundpine; and of the tops of the lesser centaury. These are all to be well dried, pounded, and sifted, so as to make a fine powder. The dose is a drachm every morning for the first three months; for the ensuing three months three quarters of a drachm; and half a drachm for the next six months. The second year requires only half a drachm every other day. But it is to be remarked, that as this powder may, in some cases, be very serviceable, so an indiscriminate use of it may do a great deal of harm.

C H A P. II.

Of the Rheumatism.

THE rheumatism is either acute, or chronic. The acute, is that which is attended with febrile symptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humour in
the

the joints, instead of which a sharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatism is to be distinguished from a more general one.

The acute rheumatism, commonly affects those who are in the prime of life, and is known by wandering pains, with swelling and redness in the part, which encrease towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, shivering, and thirst. A fever attends, with anxiety and costiveness. Large quantities of turbid urine are salutary.

There is scarce a disease more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a serous humour, is evident from many symptoms which attend this complaint.

Bleeding is necessary, and should be repeated, especially when the disease is attended with great inflammation.

After this, if the patient be of a strong habit of body, nitre may be given in as large quantities as the stomach can bear. If the stomach should reject it, when
taken

taken in such quantities, it may be exhibited in smaller doses, and combined with other things; as,

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ℥i℥.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos. ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. gr. viij.
 Nitr. purif. ℥j.
 Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. hauſtus, quartâ quâque
 horâ ſumendus.

Vel,

℞ Julep. e camphorâ ℥i.
 Aq. fontan. ℥℥.
 Vin. antimon. gutt. xl.
 Syr. ſimp. ℥i. f. hauſtus.

If the pain be violent, give pil. ſapon.
 ℥℥. h. f.

Apply warm cataplaſms in caſe of tumour. Warm ſteamſ, conveyed to the parts affected, are often of great ſervice. Or the warm bath may be made uſe of, after the proper evacuations. And when the patient can bear frictions, camphorated oil, or the linim. volat. may be ordered to be rubbed in warm, and the parts to be afterwards wrapped in flannel.

The

The body must be kept open with gentle purges, or lenient clysters; and whey made of cyder or wine, should be freely used.

When the violence of pain is abated, and a diaphoresis comes on, with a plentiful sediment in the urine, the bark claims the highest place:

℞ Extr. cortic. Peruv. ℥ij.
 Gum guaiac. pulv. ℥i.
 Sal. diuret. ℥℥.
 Balsam. guaiac. q. s. ut f. pil. xlv. sumat iv.
 ter in die cum cochlearibus iv. seq. julepi:

℞ Julep. e camphor. ℥vj.
 Aq. alexet. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
 — alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.
 Elix. paregoric. gutt. xl.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haust. sumendus h. s.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
 Vin. antimon. gutt. l.
 Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xxv.
 Aq. alexet. spirituof.
 Syr. croc. āā ℥i.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Gum. guaiac. (v. o. solut.) ℥i.

Aq. fontan. ℥i.

Spirit. Mindereri ℥iij.

Aq. alexet. spirituos. ℥ij.

Syr. ex althæâ ℥i.

Blisters and setons, long continued, are of infinite advantage in this complaint.

If it be complicated with the reliques of a venereal taint, prescribe the following:

℞ Mercur. calcinat. granum unum.

Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor.

Extract. Thebaic. semigranum.

Syr. simp q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus; superbib. haust. decoct. sarsaparil. tepesact.

The chronic rheumatism, which shews itself in various parts of the body without fever, or inflammation in the part, is sometimes the effect of the inflammatory species; but chiefly attacks those who are advanced in life. A milk-diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; so has bleeding, if the pulse will admit of it: if not, begin with calomel, in small doses; or with a gentle purge of infus. senæ:

Vel,

Vel,

R Elect. e scammon. ʒij.
 Vin. alb. ʒiʒ. m.

When the fever is gone, a dose of DOVER's Powder, perhaps ʒi. or ʒʒ. bids very fair to relieve:

Vel,

R Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij.
 Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. iij.
 Nitr. ʒʒ.
 Theriac. Androm. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bol. h. s. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral, in the chronic rheumatism, has been found remarkably successful:

R Kerm. mineral. grana tria.
 Camphor. gran. iv.
 Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒʒ.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. s. sumend.

In case it purges, give the confect. Damocrat. in the room of the conserv. cynosbat.

R Rad. sarsaparill. ʒiv.
 ——— ginseng. incis. ʒʒ.
 ——— Chinæ ʒi. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ʒiv. ad dimidiæ consumptionem. ut
 2 f. apozem.

f. apozem. cujus bibat ℥ viij. modicè tepefaët. post bolum, et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendam diaphoresin.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥j.
Cinnab. antimon. lævigat. ʒß.
Gum. guaiac. ʒiij.
Canel. alb. pulv. ʒj.
Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect.

Vel,

℞ Gum. guaiac.
Cinnab. antimon. āā gr. xv.
Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.
Syr. ex althæâ, q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. seq. julep.

℞ Aq. lact. alexet. simp. ℥vi.
— nuc. mosch. ℥ij.
Spirit. nitr. dulc. ʒij.
Syr. ex althæâ ʒß. f. julep. Vel, haust. seq.

℞ Julep. camph. ʒiß.
Aq. alex. spirit. ʒij.
Tinct. guaiac. volat.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. m. adde elix. paregor. ʒi.
pro re natâ.

℞ Milleped. viv. ʒiß.
Nuc. moschat. ʒij. contusis affunde vini
Rhenan. veteris ℥i. f. expressio cujus
sumat ʒij. ter quaterve in die, addendo
cui libet haustui ʒß. sacchar. alb.

℞ Aq. alexet. simp. ʒiß.
— nuc. mosch. ʒiij.
Nitr. purif. gr. xv.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. ex althæâ ʒij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

Topical applications are sometimes of use in chronic rheumatisms, such as rubbing with the liniment. volat. or saponac. and applying plasters to the places where the pain is fixed, such as the empl. e sapon. with the addition of a little of the empl. vesicator. Obstinate rheumatic cases frequently require change of climate, from a cold to a warm one, and the use of the Bath-waters. Bathing in the sea, or the common cold bath, are often excellent preservatives against returns of the rheumatism; as also wearing a flannel shirt.

C H A P. III.

Of the Lumbago, and Sciatica.

THE *lumbago* is a fixed pain in the small of the back, particularly upon stirring, or endeavouring to raise the body; without nausea, and other symptoms peculiar to the nephritis. The
sciatica,

sciatica, termed also *ischias*, is a fixed pain in the hip; and hence by some is called the *hip-gout*.

The lumbago and *sciatica* demand very nearly the same treatment as the rheumatism, but the pills described in page 139 are particularly recommended. —Issues and blisters near the part affected, and on the thigh, have often proved efficacious, though not always to be depended upon; the cause of the disease lying too deep to be affected by such superficial applications as vesicatories. Volatile remedies, such as ol. terebinth. æther. given in the quantity of thirty or forty drops in decoct. guaiac. seem to bid the fairest, together with an outward application of the epithema volatile: A Burgundy-pitch plaster, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and terebinth. Venet. q. s. is also well adapted to the disorder.

R Elect. lenitiv. ʒiʒ.

Æthiop. mineral. ʒʒ.

G. guaiac. pulv. ʒij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.

Syr. ex althæâ q. s. ut f. elect. cum decoct. sarsapar. sumend. bis in die.

The

The balsam. guaicin. taken to the quantity of ʒj. twice a day, has been of great use in the lumbago and sciatica; as also balsam. copaiv. and balsam. Canadens.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Head ach.

THE head-ach is a painful sensation in the muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. If it be slight, it is called a *cephalalgia*, which strictly means no more than a recent pain of that part. If inveterate, it is termed a *cephalæa*; and a *hemicrania*, if only one side, or part of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called *clavus hystericus*.

These disorders may be occasioned by a distension of the nervous fibres, by convulsions, or a sudden translocation of matter. Where the stomach is in fault, which it generally is in the hemicrania, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains be attended with a fever, plethora, or inflammation; bleeding, cupping, blisters, and antiphlogistic medicines are to be prescribed.

When they arise from gouty or rheumatic humours, blisters to the back, and legs, putting the feet in warm water, and tinct. sacra given now and then, answer very well.

R Pulv. rad. valer. ʒ ß:

Cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Nitr. purissimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hystericus, or spasms, the foetid pills, with valerian in large doses, and blistering the part, accompanied with small doses of opium. And externally æther ʒi. with gutt. x. ol. n. mosch. a little being applied with a warm hand to the part, has often relieved.

The body must be kept open.

Stimulating cataplasms, applied to the feet, have been found very serviceable, together with the emplastr. vesicator. & cephalic. &c. When the pain is removed

ed, the patient should be always very careful to keep his feet warm.

In habitual head-achs vin. antimonial. with valerian, has been found useful.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of singular use in this last sort of head-ach.—Cold-bathing has also been of great use in these cases.

Where the gout is the cause of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows :

R Aq. pur. ʒiʒ.
 — alexet. spirituof. ʒij.
 Confect. card. ʒʒ.
 Sal c. c. gr. vi. ad gr. x.
 Pulv. serpent. Vir. gr. x.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

In case of costiveness, the tinctura sacra should be given over-night.

When the complaint is found to depend on the reliques of an intermittent fever, or to be periodical, the cortex with valerian is the chief remedy ; interposing now and then a gentle emetic.

If the venereal taint gives rise to it, then mercurials are the only things to be depended on.

If a weak stomach be the cause, joined with any uneasiness of the mind and relaxed nerves, pil. gummof. Spa-waters, and riding on horseback, are of the greatest use. It is worth observation, especially to the studious, never to write on low desks or tables; or to tie their stocks or neck-cloths tight, as many inconveniences have arisen from thence. Some have fallen within the author's notice, where various nervous medicines have been used, together with cupping, neutral salts, &c. all to no purpose.

CHAP. V.

Of the Tooth-ach.

THE tooth-ach is often occasioned by an impure serum, which corrodes the membranes and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds, and rheumatic

tic complaints, more particularly after a sudden change of weather.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow, burn the nervous chord, if possible, which is the seat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or mastich.

The best radical cure is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

Touching that part of the ear called the antihelix, with a hot iron, has also sometimes been found to remove the tooth-ach.

The following forms may be tried :

℞ Camphor.

Opīi āā grana decem; f. pilulæ n°. viij.

One of which put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeat pro re natâ.

Vel,

℞ Rad. pyrethr. contus. ʒ ß.

Opīi

Camphor. āā ʒij.

Spirit. vin. rectificat. ʒ viij. digere per quatuor dies, & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this, on a piece of lint, to the tooth or gums; or a

drop of the ol. caryoph. vel ol. menth. piperitid.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed, and apply blisters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives. The same remedies are of service, when the tooth-ach is a symptom of pregnancy.

If a rheumatic complaint seems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of use; or

R Pulv. cort. Peru. ʒi.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒß.

Sal diuretic. ʒi.

Balsam. guaiac. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n°. xxiv. sumat tres horâ somni & mane superbib. cochl. iv. julepi e camphorâ.

If the pain be exquisite, you may add to the night pills six grains pil. saponac.

To keep the teeth clean, and prevent their becoming carious, wash them constantly with cold water morning and night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the gums are scorbutic, is very proper :

R Tinctur. rosar. ʒiv.

———— myrrh. ʒi. m.

Clean

Clean the teeth with the following dentifrice:

℞ Crem. tartar. pulv. ℥i.
 Rad. irid. florent. pulv. ℥ij.
 (Rose pink) ʒß.
 Ol. rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

Use this three times a week, and cleanse the mouth after it with the decoction of rasur. guaiac. A decoction of the bark, with the tincture of myrrh, will strengthen the gums when loose and spongy.

Where the mouth and gums are sore,

℞ Fol. saliv. ℥j. coque in
 Aq. font. ℔ij. ad ℔i. cui adde
 Acet. vin. alb. ℥iv.
 Mel. rosat. ℥i.
 Alum. rup. ℥i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The spir. sal. mar. Gl. well diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, answers extremely well, where the inside of the mouth, lips, or tongue are ulcerated; and more particularly so, in a putrescent state of the body.

A *fætid breath* may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or

may, sometimes, be constitutional; it is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If constitutional, it is not to be remedied. Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it less offensive: and the state of the stomach, and primæ viæ deserve great attention in this case.

℞ Rad. angelic.

— irid. florent. āā ʒß.

Sem. coriand.

— cardam. min. āā ʒj. m. ut f. pulvis:

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally.

CHAP. VI.

Of Dentition.

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they flaver much, are feverish, hot, and uneasy; their gums swell, and are very painful: they are sometimes loose, and at other times costive; now and then convulsions come on.

Leeches

Leeches are often of use, applied behind the ears, as also blisters; and give the following:

℞ Aq. puræ ℥ij.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥ij.
 Aq. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
 Spirit. corn. cerv.
 Elix. paregoric. āā gutt. xx.
 Syr. simp. ℥ij. f. mixtura cujus capiat cochl.
 parvulum pro re natâ.

The gums should be scarified with a lancet, and blisters laid on, in case of fits or convulsions. The body, if costive, should be kept regularly open.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Otalgia, or Ear-ach.

THIS complaint may be occasioned by an inflammation of the internal ear; by a purulent discharge; by insects, or hard bodies getting into the ear; or by catching cold.

If inflammation gives rise to it, venæ-section, cooling and smart purges; cupping, leeches, and blisters, to the back part of the head, and behind the ears,

ears, and the pediluvium, are necessary.

Purulent matter appearing in the meatus auditorius, detergent injections are to be made use of; which may be composed of soap and water, elixir. aloes and water, or aq. hord. cum mel. ros. et tinct. myrrh.

If from living insects, the most effectual way to destroy them, is to blow in the smoke of tobacco, and then pour in warm oil. Hard bodies getting into the ear, are to be extracted by proper instruments, assisted by emollient injections.

Pains in the ear, occasioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and the patient to be kept warm; and cataplasms of bread and milk, with roasted onions will be of service. If the disorder gives not way to these methods, bleed, and blister behind the ears, and give an anodyne going to bed. The rheumatism may, sometimes, produce these complaints; a bladder, filled with warm water, and applied to the part, will be of use; also the spir. vin. camphorat.

A noise

A noise in the ears may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel, or drop the following into the ear;

℞ Ol. amygdal.
Spir. lavend. c.
Tinct. castor. āā ʒj m.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Cardialgia, or Pain and Uneasiness in the Stomach.

THIS complaint is commonly termed the *heart-burn*; which is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with oppression, faintness, an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear lymph, like saliva.

This pain may arise from various and different causes; such as flatus; from sharp humours, either acid, bilious, rancid, or empyreumatic; from worms gnawing and vellicating the coats of the stomach; from acrid and pungent food,
such

such as spices, aromatics, &c. as also from rheumatic and gouty humours, or surfeits; from too free a use of tea, watery fluids relaxing the stomach, &c. from the natural mucus being abraded, particularly in the upper orifice of the stomach: this mostly happens with those whose blood abounds with scorbutic salts.

The diet should be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toast and water, Bristol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables should be allowed; and very little bread, and that well toasted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from indigestion, or an acid acrimony, should be,

℞ Infus. amar. \mathfrak{z} iß.

Tinctur. aromat. \mathfrak{z} iß.

Vin. chalybeat. \mathfrak{z} i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumendus; per septimanam integram vel ulterius pro re natâ.

If attended with costiveness,

℞ Magnes. alb.

Trochisc. e sulphur. āā \mathfrak{z} i.

Ol. carui. gutt. j. m.

Cold

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, always gives relief.

If from a foul stomach, vomits are absolutely necessary; and the tinctur. sac. may be given to the quantity of an ounce, going to bed.

Vel,

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥i.
Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

℞ Theriac. Andromach.
Conserv. aurant. āā ℥vi.
Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.
Limat. ferr. præp. ℥ij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

This joined with the mineral waters of Bath, or Pyrmont, where the cause arises from laxity or indigestion, has been found very effectual. In all pains in the stomach, the cure must entirely depend upon the nature of the cause, but a strict regard to diet is generally of the first consequence.

C H A P. IX.

*Of Pains in the Stomach, and Bowels, from
Poison.*

A R S E N I C.

THIS substance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the stomach and bowels, distension, vomiting, great heat, thirst, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, inflammation, gangrene, and finally death. A mortification of the pudenda, is said to be peculiar to the poison of arsenic.

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and sugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add ipecacoanh. or, what is much more brisk and certain in its operation, vitriol. alb. ℞j. to be repeated so as to promote as quick a discharge upwards as possible, and inject oily clysters, In a word, fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with softening emollient liquids, such as new milk, fresh butter melted, chicken or veal broth, sweet oil, to dilute and sheath the poison, giving them
largely,

largely, both by the mouth and clysters. And when you have obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the person continue to drink very plentifully of aq. hord. cum g. Arabic. sperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth. fat veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for several days in order to carry off the poison.

These rules hold good, as to all poisons in general, when taken into the stomach. If there be a plethora, or the pulse be full and strong, it will be very necessary during the above cure to take away blood.

White arsenic has a milky whiteness, is gritty and insipid: part of it swims on the surface of cold water, like a pale sulphureous film; the greatest portion sinks to the bottom, and remains there undissolved. Thrown on a red-hot iron, it does not flame, but rises entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlick, and cover cold iron held just over them, with white flowers. If it be inclosed between two plates of copper,
and

and put into the fire and made red hot, the copper will become white. Ten grains boiled in ℥iv. of clear water, and then passed through a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glasses.—In one I poured a few drops of spirit of sal ammon. into another, some of the lixiv. tartar. into a third, strong spirit of vitriol; into the fourth, some spirit of salt; and into the fifth, some syrup of violets. The first threw down a few particles of pale sediment; the second gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glass; the third and fourth made a considerable precipitation of a lightish-coloured substance, which in the former hardened into glittering crystals sticking to the sides and bottom of the glass. Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

BESIDES the general cure for expelling poisons delivered above, the antidote for corrosive sublimate is a weak
solution

solution of any mild alkaline salt; about one ounce of salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, or common pearl-ashes, may be dissolved in a gallon of water, and the stomach filled with the solution; which will decompose the sublimate, and destroy its saline spiculæ.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

THE plants which chiefly produce these unhappy effects are, some kinds of *mushrooms*; *hemlock* gathered for parsley, and eaten in sallads; the roots of the *hemlock-dropwort*, eaten instead of carrots; and the berries of the deadly *nightshade*, which children eat by mistake for wild cherries.

All the poisons of this class seem to prove mortal rather from a narcotic or stupefying, than an acrimonious and stimulating quality. A staring wildness in the eyes, confusion of sight, palpitations, giddiness, loss of memory and voice, stupor or fury, convulsions, and reachings to vomit, are the chief symptoms.

The patient should immediately take a solution of the vitriol. alb. and repeat it till it causes him to vomit plentifully, assisted by a large quantity of warm water, and other softening liquids as above recommended. After the operation of the vomit, and the evacuation of the intestinal canal, by oily and emollient clysters, the patient should continue to take large quantities of water, or whey, sweetened with honey or sugar, and medicated with a considerable quantity of vinegar, which is esteemed a specific, or antidote, against this sort of poisons.

O P I U M.

THIS excellent drug, when taken by mistake, or otherwise, in too large a quantity, is converted into a poison. The cure is to be the same as already described, except that there may be a greater necessity for speedy venæsection, as the effect of this poison is to produce symptoms similar to those of the sanguineous apoplexy. Blisters may be applied

applied betwixt the shoulders, and to the ancles, and vinegar applied to the nostrils, and added liberally to whatever liquor the patient drinks.

After the poison is evacuated, gentle aloetic purges are very proper to be given at stated intervals :

R Pil. Rufi.

Sal. diuret. āā ℥j.

Elix. aloes q. s. ut f. pil. n°. iv. statim sumendæ & repetendæ pro re nata.

Vel,

R Tinct. sac. ℥i℥.

—— jalap. ℥j. m.

Vel,

R Infus. sen. c.

Tinct. sen. āā ℥℥.

Elect. e scam. ℥j. m.

C H A P. X.

Of the different Species of Colic.

THE colic is an acute pain, and obstruction, in the intestines. When the colic-pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called a *bilious colic*. When

the pain arises from flatus, it is termed the *flatulent*, or *windy colic*. If it takes its origin from hysteric complaints, it is named the *hysteric colic*. When it is accompanied with tension of the abdomen, heat, thirst, quick pulse, and other inflammatory symptoms, it gets the name of *inflammatory colic*. When it is attended with an obstinate constipation of the bowels, and a vomiting of every thing that is taken, the disease is termed the *iliac passion*. When the pain is seated in the umbilical region, striking through to the back, with a retraction of the navel, succeeded by a palsy of the lower extremities, it is called the *nervous colic*.

Bilious Colic.

THE bilious colic generally seizes the patient about the beginning of summer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenish cast; a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat; circumscribed pain about the region of the navel; sometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen;

abdomen; then shifting from place to place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulsation in the abdomen, with a sense of cold about it: frequently it is attended with a hoarseness, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costiveness; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

Bleed repeatedly, if the pulse will admit of it; then wash the stomach well, by giving a vomit of ipecacoanha, and ordering the patient to drink plentifully of a decoction, or infusion, of flor. chamæm. and then prescribe as follows:

R Extract. cathartic. ℥j.
 ——— Thebaic. gr. j.
 Ol. cinnam. gut. j. m. f. pil. n°. iv. statim
 deglutiendæ.

Vel,

R Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë. ℥i.
 Extract. Thebaic. gr. j.
 Ol. caryoph. gutt. i. f. pil.

Vel,

R Sal. Rupellens. ℥j.
 Aq. menth. vul. f. ℥vj.
 — cinnam. f. ℥ij. ut f. mistur. cujus sumat
 cochl. ij, om. hor. donec respondet.

In the mean time, give small thin broths, gruel, or whey, to be drank very plentifully; and order emollient and opening clysters, to be frequently injected. If these do not give speedy relief, the patient must be put into a warm bath, and continued there as long as he can well bear it. The vomiting, in this colic, is often very distressing. Give a saline draught every hour, in the act of effervescence, till the complaint ceases; and add to each, a few drops of tinct. Theb. if occasion requires. Mithridate, in the form of a cataplasm, may be laid to the pit of the stomach. The leaves of common mint boiled in red wine, and applied to the scrobic. cord. are also sometimes effectual in this case. After stools have been obtained, and the symptoms abate,

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥i.

— cin. spirituof. ℥℔.

Succ. limon. ℥℔.

Sal. absinth.

Confect. card. āā ℥i.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ
sumendus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur.

Thebaic. gutt, v. ad gutt. xx,

The Bath-waters, and riding, are proper to restore the patient, and prevent a return of this disease.

Flatulent Colic.

THE flatulent colic is known by a wandering pain in the bowels, attended with borborygmi, which abates when the air is set free; the pain is not exasperated by pressure; there is no extraordinary thirst; and the pulse but little disturbed. This, as well as some other species of colic, are sometimes attended with nephritic symptoms; hence the *nephritic* or *stone-colic*. However they may be easily distinguished from the nephritis, by the pain not being fixed in the kidney, and propagated to the genitals, but being more extended towards the centre of the belly, and by the sudden relief after a discharge by stool. In the colic, after eating, the pain increases, but in the nephritis it is rather mitigated. In the nephritis, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, or other sediment; in the

M 4
colic,

colic, the urine is generally thicker in the beginning.

If the patient be plethoric, or of a strong habit of body, bleeding is generally necessary; after which, order him to drink plentifully of warm water, or chamomile tea, so as to provoke vomiting; then procure stools by emollient clysters.

Vel,

R Tinct. rhabarb. vin. ℥j.
Philon. Londin. ℥ss. m.

Vel,

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥v.
Syr. simp. ℥j.
Sal. Rupellens. ℥vi.
Tinctur. castor. ℥ij. m. et fumat cochl. ij,
omni horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudinem.

After which direct carminatives with opiates.

R Philon. Londin. ℥i.
Pulv. castor. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

Vel,

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.
Extract. Thebaic. gr. ℥.
Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Vel,

Vel,

- ℞ Aq. puleg. simp. ℥vi.
 — junip. com. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. castor.
 Spirit. vol. foetid. āā. ℥iij.
 Elix. paregoric. ℥ij.
 Syr. aurant. ℥℔. m. et sumat cochl. ij. sæpe,
 præsertim urgente dolore.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamæm.
 — anis. āā ℥℔.
 — angelic.
 — zedoar. āā gr. vi.
 Ol. carui gutt. j.
 Extr. Thebaic. gr. ℔. ut. f. pulvis pro re
 nata sumendus cum cochl. iv. julepi præ-
 scripti.

Fomentations, or bladders filled with warm water, may be frequently applied to the parts affected.

Vel,

- ℞ Bals. anod. Bat. ℥i.
 Ol. mac. per express. ℥℔.
 Ol. menth. ℥ij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel,

- ℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat.
 — volat. aromat.
 Aq. menth. piperit. spir. āā ℥ij.
 Ol. caryoph.
 — nuc. moschat. āā gutt. xl. m. f. embro-
 catio abdominalis.

If

If nephritic symptoms attend, prescribe the following clyster :

℞ Decoct. commun. pro clyst. ℥x.
Terebinth. Venet. (v. o. f.) ℥vj.
Ol. olivar. ℥iij.
Sal. cathartic. amar. ℥iij. m. ut f. enema.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i.
Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
Aq. nuc. moschat.
Syr. ex. althæâ ââ ℥ij.
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx. ut f. haustus,
urgente dolore sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Pil. saponac. ʒß.
Gum. guaiac. gr. vi.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the passage downward is much obstructed. If the pulse sinks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and steel, are great preservatives, against colic complaints.

The following have been known to prevent returns, where there was any suspicion of gall-stones, in the biliary ducts being the occasion of colic pains :

℞ Sagapen.

℞ Sagapen. ℥i.
 Sapon. optim. ℥ij.
 Pulv. rhab. ℥℥. m. f. pilulæ n°. xlv. sumat
 iij. manè & vesperi, superbib. cochl. iij. seq.
 mixturæ.

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥x.
 — cinnam. spirit. ℥ij.
 Sal. absinth. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥i.
 Tinctur. aromat. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℥. m.

Vel,

℞ Aff. foetid. pur. ℥ij.
 Balsam. Peruv. gutt. v.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥i.
 Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n°. xxviij. quarum
 sumat tres primò mane, & horâ decubitus,
 cum haustu aquæ Pyrmontanæ.

Hysteric Colic.

WOMEN of a lax and gross habit of body, and of an irritable disposition, are particularly subject to it. It attacks the region of the stomach with violent pain, and is accompanied with exorbitant vomitings of green or yellow matter, succeeded by great lowness of spirits. The pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again, in a few weeks, with

with as great a violence as ever. It is sometimes attended with a jaundice, which vanishes spontaneously in a few days.

Bleeding and purging, in this species of colic, generally do harm; unless the woman be of a sanguineous constitution and robust make, and then they are very proper.

The patient must drink a large quantity of warm posset-drink, whey, or carduus tea, till there be a thorough evacuation of the contents of the stomach; after which,

℞ Aq. junip. comp. ℥j.

— pur. ℥℥.

Tinct. Theb. gut. xx.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus, statim sumendus.

The opiate must be repeated till the symptoms go off entirely, allowing a proper interval between each dose. Aromatic bitters with the cortex, country air, and riding, will be the best means to recruit the strength, and prevent a relapse. When a colic similar to this attacks hypochondriac subjects, it is termed

termed the *hypochondriac colic*. The cure is the same as just now described.

Inflammatory Colic.

IN the inflammatory colic, a vehement burning fixed pain is felt in those parts which are most affected, accompanied with a preternatural heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety, and inquietude.

When the inflammation is in the upper part of the intestines, the stomach will be distended with wind; and where it is very violent, convulsions will succeed in the diaphragm, attended with vomiting, painful inflation, rumblings, and sharp griping twitches, which may at last be productive of the *passio iliaca*.

When the sharp pain, attended with fever and nausea, appears to be betwixt the navel and the pit of the stomach, it may then be suspected that that part of the colon is affected which lies under the stomach.—If it be in the right hypochondrium under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed: but when the
pain

pain is in the middle of the abdomen; about the navel, it indicates the small intestines to be affected.

In the inflammatory colic, bleeding largely and repeatedly will in general be absolutely necessary; especially if the patient be plethoric, and the symptoms urgent; in this, the pulse will be the surest guide: also warm softening emollient drinks, and clysters should be prescribed. After these, if the vomiting be violent, an anodyne may be proper, given in the saline draught in the act of effervescence, and repeated occasionally. Warm fomentations are also useful, and the skins of newly killed animals, applied warm to the abdomen; or bags filled with common salt, or oats heated; and if these should fail, we must have recourse to the semicupium, and warm bath. Blisters are likewise advised, and directed to be applied to the part affected, immediately after bleeding, be the cause either inflammation, or flatulence.

Fresh weak broths are the best for drink, as well as for nourishment.

After

After bleeding, stools must be procured.

℞ Emuls. commun. ℥i.

Mann. ℥i.

Tartar. solub. ℥i℥. m. et sumat cochl. iv.
secundâ quâque horâ, ad alvum movendam.

Vel,

℞ Sal. cath. amar. ℥ij.

Aq. pur. ℥j. solve, & capiat cochl. ij. om.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hor. donec alvus responderit.

Vel,

℞ Mann. ℥j.

Sal. Rupellens.

Ol. amygdal.

Tinct. sen. āā ℥℥.

Aq. pur. ℥viij. m.

Vel,

℞ Ol. ricin. ℥j.

Aq. menth. pip. f. ℥℥. m. ut f. haust. statim
sumend. et pro re nata repetend.

Vel,

℞ Extr. cathart. gr. xxv.

—— Thebaic. gr. i℥.

Merc. dul. subl. præp. gr. v. m. f. pil. x.
quam primùm, vomitu absente, assumendæ.

Vel,

℞ Scammon. pulv. ℥ij.

Philon. Londin. q. f. ut f. pil. viii. quarum
capiat. j. om. hor. donec alvus solvitur.

In the mean time, clysters are to be thrown up, composed of fresh broth, ol. oliv. and the sal. cath. amar.

If, notwithstanding these helps, the fever should continue, and clammy sweats come on, with paleness, diarrhœa, fœtid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse, and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that death is near at hand.

Iliac Passion.

THE iliac passion is owing to an inflammation, and obstruction, in the intestinal canal, so as to allow no passage for either the fæces or flatulence. It may be occasioned by hardened fæces, violent vomitings, ruptures, earthy or stony concretions lodged in the intestines, tumors, intorsusception, or volvulus of the intestine, a thickening of the coats of the intestines, &c. and is attended with an acute pain of the bowels, an oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, bilious or even stercoraceous vomiting,

vomiting, great thirst, heat, fever, and at last with singultus, cold sweats, delirium, convulsions, gangrene, and death.

The method of cure is nearly the same as prescribed in the inflammatory colic; the iliac passion being only the greatest degree of that disease.

The common drink should be weak chicken-broth, beef-tea, chamomile-tea, or the decoct. pectoral. the emuls. commun. may likewise be drank freely; and a quantity of nitre may be added to it.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arise from a strangulated rupture; next, inject emollient, oily, and stimulating, clysters; and give, oily aperient remedies, by the mouth;—but the chief hope here, is in bleeding, cathartics, and opiates.

Give ʒss extract. cathart. with one or two grains of the extract. Thebaic. and wait its effects.

In case of an hernia, you must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed: when that is done and the part reduced, keep him

quiet for some days, and prescribe a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with the smoke of tobacco blown into the rectum by means of a proper instrument, are often of the greatest service; and also the following tobacco clyster, and pills :

- R Fol. nicotian. Virg. ℥ij.
 Aq. pur. ℥j. coq. ad colat. ℥xij. et adde,
 Sal. cath. amar. ℥j.
 Ol. olivar. ℥ij. m. ut f. enema.
- R Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe. ℥i.
 Merc. dulc. præp. ℥i.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Extract. Thebaïc. gr. ij. f. pil. n^o. xij. sumat
 ij. pro dosi, & repetantur pro re natâ cum
 cochl. uno mixturæ salinæ.

The following apozem, drank freely, may also be of very great advantage :

- R Aq. Dulwic. ℥ij.
 Semin. cardamom. minor. contus. ℥j. coque
 ad colat. ℥j. et adde,
 Mann. optim. ℥ij.
 Sal. Rupellens. ℥i. m. et sumat cochl. iv.
 omni horâ pro re natâ.

If all these fail, we may have recourse to crude quick silver; two or three ounces of which may be swallowed, in a little broth, every second hour, till it takes

takes effect: the warm bath, tobacco-clysters, &c. being nevertheless continued.

Nervous Colic.

THIS disease is also called *colica Pictonum*, *colic* of *Poitiers*; *Devonshire colic*; *convulsive colic*; and in the West Indies, where it is endemic, they term it the *Dry belly-ach*.

It begins with a sensation of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight degree of sickness, and costiveness. A vomiting succeeds of acrid slime, and porraceous bile. The pain will frequently descend to the region of the navel, and shoot from thence to each side with excessive violence; and the intestines seem as if drawn in towards the spine, with convulsive spasms. The pain does not, as in most colics, abate and increase several times in a few minutes; but generally observes the same tenour, for several hours together. The pulse is commonly low, and as quiet as in health; without any

appearance of fever or inflammation; but rather, on the contrary, a faintness and lowness of spirits. When the pain has continued long, and violent, and begins to abate, the patient commonly feels an unusual sensation and tingling along the spina dorsa, which extending to the arms and legs, they thus become weak, and paralytic.

The following method has been found successful: Order the patient to drink warm chamomile tea, to wash the stomach two or three times, and then have recourse to opium;

R Aq. pur. ℥j.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. statim sumend.
et secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ repetend.
donec alvi dolor minuitur.

Vel,

R Extract. Theb. gr. j. f. pil.

If laudanum given by the mouth, does not suffice, the following clyster should be injected, and repeated, if the pain returns :

R Ol.

R Ol. olivar. ℥iv.
 Tin&. Theb. gut. xl. m. ut f. enema.

When the pain is removed, the tension of the belly gone, and other salutary symptoms appear, purging medicines, of the gentlest kind, are to be given.

R Infus. fen. com. ℥jβ.
 Sal. cath. amar. ℥ij.
 Syr. zingib. ℥iβ. m. ut f. haust. secundâ
 quâque horâ sumend. donec alvum movet.

Vel,

R Sulph. præcipit. ℥β.
 Balsam. Peru. q. s. ut f. bolus, quartâ quâque
 horâ repetendus.

Vel,

R Ol. ricin. (vit. ov. permixt.) ℥j.
 Aq. menth. pip. f. ℥β.
 — nuc. mosch. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus statim
 sumendus.

Vel,

R Elect. lenitiv. ℥β.
 Ol. amygd. (v. o. admixt.) ℥β.
 Aq. hordeat. ℥ij.
 Syr. rosar. sol. ℥j. ut f. mixtura, cujus sumat
 cochl. ij. omni hora, ut opus erit.

Vel,

R Crystal. tart. pulv. ℥ij.
 Tart. solub. ℥ij.
 — vitriolat. ℥j.

Ol. cinnam. gut. iij. m. ut f. pulv. n^o. vi;
 quorum sumat unum, secundâ vel tertiâ
 quâque horâ, ex cyatho aquæ in qua folia
 menthæ vulgaris infusa sunt.

After stools have been procured, and
 the pain is abated, the following bolus
 may be exhibited :

℞ Valer. pulv. ʒ ß.
 Castor. Ruff. ʒ ß.
 Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut. f. bol. pro re natâ sumend.

Or camphire, joined with laudanum,
 might be given in a bolus; or the bal-
 sam. Peru. dropped on sugar and mixed
 with whey, to the quantity of xv. or xx.
 drops, may be frequently drank.

In case the pulse rises, and feverish
 symptoms with inflammation come on,
 take away ten or twelve ounces of
 blood; but in this be very cautious.

If after the purging the pain returns,
 purging medicines must be laid aside,
 and recourse must again be had to
 opium.

The patient is to use a thin spare diet,
 such as weak chicken-broth, panada, or
 gruel; but after some time, bread and
 boiled

boiled chicken, and sometimes a little rum well diluted with water, may be allowed; but all fermented drinks, and acids, are strictly forbidden.

If paralytic symptoms should come on, the limbs and the spine may be rubbed with the following liniment:

℞ Liniment. saponac. ℥ij.
Ol. petrol. Barbadiens. ℥j. m. ut f. linimentum.

Vel,

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥j.
Spir. sal. ammon. cum calc. viv. ℥β.
Camph. (ol. solut.) ℥ij.
Ol. succin. ℥iβ. m. ut f. linimentum.

If convulsions should attack the patient, give musk with opium.

℞ Moschi ʒβ.
Extr. Theb. gr. j.
Bals. Peru. q. s. f. pilulæ ij. statim sumendæ
& pro re nata repetendæ.

The bowels should be regularly kept open, with some gentle purgative; and to confirm the cure, and recruit the debilitated patient, the Bath-waters are particularly serviceable, assisted by riding, dry frictions, perpetual blisters, and the following medicated wine:

℞ Cort. Peru. pulv. crass. ℥j.

— aurant. sicc. ℥ss.

Rad. rhabarb.

— casumun.

Bals. Peru. āā ℥ij.

Vin. Madeirens. ℥ij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv. vel xxx. horas;
deinde cola, & sumat cochl. iij. bis vel
ter in die.

As a preventive in the West Indies, and on the coast of Guinea, it has been found of great use to wear a flannel round the waist, and to drink infusion of ginger by way of tea.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Colica meconialis; or Retention of the Meconium.

THE first diseases of infants, generally arise from a retention of the meconium. This may be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions; which may be relieved by the following:

℞ Juscul. recent. ℥ij.

Sacchar. rub. ℥ij m. ut f. enema.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Ol. amygd. ℥ij.

Syr. rosar. solut.

Aq. puræ āā ℥i. ut f. mixtura, cujus capiat
cochl. minim. ij. vel. iij. subinde.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi.

Rhab. gr. iv.

Sacchar. gr. vi.

Ol. anisi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus do-
sibus.

Vel,

℞ Rhab. subtilissimè trit. gr. iv.

Sem. anisi minutissimè pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have frequently given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it every other day for three or four times, and always found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load :

℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv. ad ʒß.

Water, wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled, is of great advantage here; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great source of children's diseases. This, with the
use

use of the above powders, seldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attends this tender age, give gr. ij. ad gr. iv. pulv. ipecacōan. in two or three spoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyster, and repeat it pro re natâ. Perhaps adding Theriac. ʒß. may be an useful addition. I have known four grains of ipecacoanha given to an infant, seven days old, in a clyster with great advantage.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Stone and Gravel.

THE stone and gravel are calculous concretions in the urinary passages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c.—They are attended with a nausea and vomiting, bloody urine, if the stone be pointed and rough, stranguery, costiveness, a painful retraction of the testicle of the affected side, and a numbness down the thigh and leg. When the obstructing matter is got into the bladder the pain in the kidney abates, the

the urine becomes turbid, and is discharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and to go to stool, an itching in the penis, and a mucous sediment in the urine.

The diet should be light, and of the laxative kind.—Bleeding is, in general, very necessary: the uva ursi to $\mathfrak{z}i$. or $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ in powder, has done good; and the following drink is very proper with it:

\mathfrak{R} Emuls. com. (cum duplici quantitate
Gum. Arabic) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}i\beta$.
Vin. alb. $\mathfrak{z}iv$.
Syr. ex alth. $\mathfrak{z}ij$. m.

Inject the following clyster:

\mathfrak{R} Decoct. commun. pro clyst. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\beta$.
Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
Ol. olivar. $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx. m. ut f. enema.

\mathfrak{R} Pil. sapon. $\mathfrak{z}\beta$.
Gum. guaiac. gr. xij.
Syr. ex alth. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

\mathfrak{R} Aq. hordeat. $\mathfrak{z}i\beta$.
— junip. comp. $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
Ol. amygd.
Mucilag. gum. Arabic,

Syr.

Syr. ex alth. āā ʒij.

Spirit. nitri dul. gutt. xxx. f. haustus pro re
natâ fumendus.

Vel,

R Milleped. vivent. ʒij. contus. affunde
Vin. alb.

Aq. hord. āā ℥ß.

R Hujus colatur. ʒij.

Syr. ex alth. ʒij. f. haustus ter in die sumen-
dus : haustui nocturno adde pil sapo-
nac. ʒß.

The semicupium, where the fit is vio-
lent, is very necessary ; after which, on
going to bed, exhibit ʒß. or ʒi. of the
pil. saponac.

If the nausea, and vomiting are trou-
blesome,

R Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ʒi.

Succ. limon. ʒß.

Sal. absinth. ʒi.

Bals. traumat. gutt. xxx.

Tinct. Th. baic. gutt. xx.

Syr. ex alth. ʒi. m.

When the fit is somewhat off,

R Sapon. Hispan. ʒi.

Ol. amygd. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒß.

Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. massa pilularis ;
sumat pil. iv. tertiâ quâque horâ ; super-
bib. haustulum emuls. jam præscript.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Balsam. Gilead.

Sperm. cet. āā ʒj.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ
sumendus cum seq. haustu.

℞ Aq. pur. ʒiʒ.

— nuc. moschat. ʒij.

Sal c. c. ʒʒ.

Ol. amygd. ʒij.

Syr. ex. alth. ʒi. m.

When there is any gravel to be carried off, take as follows :

℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥ij.

Sem. caradam. min. contus. ʒi. coque ad colatur. ℥i. adde,

Mann. opt.

Aq. nuc. moschat. āā ʒij. m. f. apozem. cuius bibat cochl. vi. tepesact. secundâ quâque horâ, donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

Where the stone is become so large as not to give way to medicine, the only resource is cutting.

Soap, and oyfter or cockle-shell lime-water, long persisted in, have sometimes been attended with much success, as solvents for the stone. The caustic alkali, or lixiv. saponar. is generally thought to be the most efficacious. The patient

patient must begin with small doses, such as x. xx. or xxx. drops, to be taken in half a pint, or a pint of veal-broth or new milk, and gradually increase the quantity of lixivium as far as the stomach, and urinary passages, will bear.

An infusion of the seeds of *daucus sylvestris*, or wild carrot, sweetened with honey, is greatly extolled by some, in complaints of the stone and gravel. And a decoction made by boiling thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water till it becomes of a deep greenish colour, and taken night and morning to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, with spir. nitr. dulc. gut. x. has been known to bring away gradually a large quantity of calculous matter. Acids are also said to be as powerful solvents, in some kinds of calculous concretions, as even the caustic lixivium. The spir. sal. mar. Glaub. may be made use of for this purpose.

During the use of all solvent medicines, the body should be kept open now and then, with ol. ricin. or some other gentle cathartic.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Ischuria, or Suppression of Urine.

A TOTAL suppression of urine is called by authors *ischuria*; when partial, *stranguria*; and when the latter is attended with great heat in the urine, it is termed *dysuria*. When they proceed from caruncles, or stones, in the urethra, they will be discovered by passing the catheter, or the bougie.—They are often occasioned by spasms and inflammations on the neck of the bladder.

Bleeding, fomentations, and clysters, must be pursued.

℞ Decoct. commun. pro clyst. ℥℥.
 Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) ʒij.
 Ol. olivar. ʒij.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. ʒi. f. enema; repetatur
 pro re natâ.

℞ Aq. fontan. ʒi.
 Spirit. nitr. dul. gutt. xxx.
 Aq. nuc. moschat.
 Ol. amygd. āā ʒij.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx.
 Syr. ex alth. ʒi. f. haust.

If the suppression still continues, repeat the bleedings, have recourse to the
 I warm

warm bath, and give solutions of gum Arabic, &c.—Sometimes the introduction of the bougie, first oiled, may assist much in removing these complaints by its slight irritation, and gently dilating the passages.

If a painful discharge of urine arises from *caruncles* in the urethra, they are most effectually removed by bougies, which should at first be used with lenity and caution; and if on their first introduction (being previously smeared with oil) any inflammatory symptoms come on, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed; and when these complaints are gone off, let him continue to use them constantly till the disorder be removed.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Hæmorrhoids, or Piles.

THE piles are painful tumours in the lower part of the intestinum rectum.

Those who lead sedentary lives, are of a loose texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and such as are constitutionally

tutionally costive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are more particularly subject to these disorders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occasion great pain in going to stool: when external, they are likewise very painful and apt to bleed; after which the pain generally abates.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and order a light cooling diet, such as broths, gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fofus commun. and in case they bleed much, with a decoction made of flor. rofar. p. ij. sambuc. p. i. vin. rub. Florentin. ℥i℥. gently simmered to ℥j.

℞ Æthiop. mineral.

Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ℥i.

Elect. lenitiv. ℥℥.

Pil. saponac. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus h. s. & summo mane
sumendus cum seq. haustu:

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i.

— nuc. moschat.

Syr. ex althæâ āā ℥i.

Magnes. alb. ℥i. m.

In case of great pain, add tinctur.
Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx.

R Elect. e casîâ ʒij.

Aq. nuc. moschat. ʒiʒ.

— puræ ʒij. f. haustus h. f. & mane sumendus.

Vel,

R Elect. lenitiv. ʒiʒ.

Flor. sulphur. ʒiij.

Nitr. pur. ʒij.

Magnes. alb. ʒiʒ.

Ol. carui gutt. iij.

Syr. ex alth. q. f. f. elect. cui adde pil. saponac. ʒi. ad ʒij. pro re natâ; et sumat.
q. n. m. bis in die.

If they bleed or are painful, direct the
elect. e casîâ in the room of the elect.
lenitiv.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ ʒiʒ.

— nuc. mosch.

Syr. simp. āā ʒi.

Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒʒ.

Nitri purif. ʒi.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iv. f. haust. sextâ q. h. f.

If costive, add magnesia.

Or externally,

R Unguent. ex alth. ʒi.

Sacchar. saturn. ʒʒ.

Opii

Camphor.

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Camphor. (ol. solut.) āā gr. x.

Balsam. sulphur. q. s. ut f. unguent.

Vel,

℞ Aq. calcis f. ℥ viij.

Balsam. anodyn. Batean. ℥ ij. m. pro fotu tepidè applicand.

Vel,

℞ Axung. porcin. ℥ i.

Ol. buxi ℥ i. m.

This last has been found very useful.

Some commend a solution of vitriol. cœrul. to be applied externally; but the greatest caution is necessary how we repel the piles, the habit of body being in general, much relieved by their appearance, and they certainly free it from many acute diseases; and a sudden suppression of any habitual evacuation has been the primary cause of the worst and most dangerous diseases; such as apoplexies, epilepsies, madness, &c.

CLASS IV.

OF SPASMODIC DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

Of the Tetanus.

TETANUS is a rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body. It is divided into two species: the *opisthotonus*; and the *episthotonus*, or *emprosthotonus*. In the former, the whole trunk of the body is convulsed and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the shoulders; in the latter, the trunk of the body is drawn forwards, with the chin to the breast. This disease is the most frequent in hot climates, and is said to be endemic in South Carolina, especially among the negroes.

In this dreadful spasmodic case, bleed, if the pulse will admit of it. If it should happen in consequence of an irritation from a wounded nerve, or tendon,
divide

divide it directly, and dress the wound to bring on a proper digestion and cicatrix. But the cure principally depends upon a liberal use of musk, opium, and the warm bath. Prescribe twelve grains of musk, and one, two, or three grains of solid opium, with theriaca, in a bolus; and let them be repeated every four or six hours, with the julepum e camphora. If the patient cannot swallow, opium must be given in clysters, with the addition of oil, or turpentine dissolved in the yolks of eggs: the body, at the same time, should be kept open, by manna, sal. cath. amar. ol. ricin. &c. or by clysters. In the mean time, the warm bath must be made use of, and when the patient is taken out, he must be wrapt up in warm flannels, and put in bed; the belly must be fomented, and a bladder half-full of warm water, must be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Emollient fomentations to the limbs, and other parts, should not be omitted; and the following application may be of service :

℞ Liniment. saponac.
 Ol. petrol. Barbād. āā ʒij.
 Balsam. Peruv. ʒij.
 Ol. rorismarini
 — lavend. āā ʒß.
 Opij drachmam unam. m. ut f. linimentum.

If the pulse, during the convulsive spasm, is first small, languid, and slow, then quick, intermitting, and irregular; cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spir. vol. foetid. sal. corn. cerv. &c. and foetid clysters injected occasionally.

Where you suspect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by stools, and give small doses of musk and opium, and you may frequently prevent the bad consequences of the approaching fit.

To restore the patient, after the tetanus, a course of the cortex and the balsam. Peruv. is to be tried, and the spine is to be rubbed with some spirituous liniments. But blisters, and all other stimulants, during the fit, are reckoned injurious.

C H A P. II.

Of the Locked Jaw.

THIS disease is termed, by SAUVAGES, *trismus tonicus*; and is a rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw. It may be either primary, or secondary; that is, either arise spontaneously, without any evident cause, or be the consequence of wounds, or other morbid affections.

The treatment is nearly the same as that prescribed for the tetanus. A blister may be applied between the shoulders, or across the throat; and the jaw anointed with the oleum lateritium; and purgatives given by the mouth, or opening clysters injected, and repeated occasionally. On the intermediate days, the following draught may be given:

R Ol. succin. gut. vj.

Tinct. scetid. gut. xxx.

Ol. amygdal. ʒj. m. ut f. haustus, quintâ quâque horâ assumendus.

A flannel moistened with camphorated oil, and tinct. Theb. may also be frequently applied to the neck, and jaws; and musk and opium should be given internally, as proposed in the last chapter.

C H A P. III.

Of the Hydrophobia, or Canine Madness.

WE may easily distinguish a dog to be mad by his dull and heavy look, endeavouring to hide himself, and seldom, or ever barking; and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and laying often down as if going to sleep.—This is the first stage of madness, which is dangerous, though, perhaps, not so infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep, flies suddenly
at

at the by-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.—As these symptoms increase, he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rises and attempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours.—The nearer to this state, the more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The smallest quantity of the saliva, either fresh or dried, or in any way communicated, has produced this disease, with all its frightful symptoms. The distemper may sometimes lie dormant for a very considerable time, but, in general, it makes its appearance in three or four weeks from the time of being bitten; and it is remarked, that the nearer the place bitten is to the salivary glands, the sooner the symptoms of the hydrophobia appear.

The general symptoms, attending upon the bite of a mad dog, are,

The

The part bitten begins to be painful; then come on wandering pains gradually, with an uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tossings of the body, sudden starting and spasms, sighing, a love for solitude, and anxiety. These symptoms continue through the whole course of the distemper, increasing daily. Pains begin to shoot from the place where the skin was torn, all along up to the throat, with a straitness and sensation of choaking, and a horror or dread at the sight of water and other liquids (and some say on seeing a looking glass), great tremor, and loss of appetite. The persons affected can, in general, swallow any thing which is soft and solid; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they start back in the greatest fury and agony; they vomit a bilious matter; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, sometimes with a priapism; the tongue becomes dry and rough, and often lolls out of the mouth; the voice becomes hoarse; the thirst is very considerable, and
yet

yet they cannot drink; they endeavour to spit at the by-standers, even involuntarily, with a desire of biting those they can come at; and yet have sense enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind; they rage, and foam at the mouth; they cannot bear to see a dog come into the room, and dislike a person in scarlet; their pulse sinks, and their breathing fails; cold clammy sweats come on, with convulsions, which finish the melancholy tragedy.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or entirely cut out; then apply a cupping-glass with scarification; after which cauterize the wound, washing it daily with salt-water and vinegar, and keep it open with escharotics. Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent. cærul. fort.

Bleeding is recommended by some, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not necessary, unless the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics, especially the mercur. emet. flav. may be very proper, and at night,

R Mosch.

℞ Mosch. optim. gr. xvi.
 Cinnab. fact. lævigat. ʒ β.
 Pil. sapon. gr. viij.
 Camphor. gr. vj.
 Balsam. Peruv. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus.

Next morning,

℞ Infus. senæ ʒ iij.
 Tinctur. sen. ʒ β.
 Sal. cath. Glaub. ʒ iij.
 Syr. solutiv. ʒ ij. m.

The same evening, or next day, put the patient into a cold bath, or dip him in the sea, rub him dry, and put him to bed, repeating the musk bolus, with ℥ β. of the infusion of valerian and saffras, with as much warm small white-wine whey as you can get him to drink, to encourage sweating.—This should be repeated, together with bathing, &c. successively for four, six, or seven nights, if the animal was raving mad, and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The merc. emet. flav. or turbith mineral, has been of late recommended as an excellent preservative against the hydrophobia. There are several examples, given by DR. JAMES, in his treatise
of

of canine madness, of its preventing madness in dogs that had been bitten; in some, of its performing a cure after the madness was begun: from six or seven grains to a scruple are to be given every day, or every other day, for a little time, and repeated at the two or three succeeding fulls and changes of the moon. Some few trials have likewise been made on human subjects, bitten by mad dogs: and in these also the turbith used either as an emetic or alterative, seemed to have good effects. Mercury, applied externally, is also proposed as an efficacious preservative against this malady. The unguent. cærul. fort. may be rubbed in gradually so as to excite a slight salivation, which should be continued for some weeks.

In case the hydrophobia has seized the patient before assistance has been had, bleed freely, then proceed on the same principles as laid down by the ingenious DR. NUGENT, in his essay on the hydrophobia. Opium and musk are what we are chiefly to rely upon. Solid opium to the quantity of gr. iß. may be direct-
ed

ed to be given, in the form of a pill; every three hours; and a bolus, with mosch. gr. xv. cinnab. fact. ℥i. every six hours. At the same time, sponges dipt in hot vinegar, may be constantly put to the mouth and nostrils; and a piece of thin flannel, moistened in the following liquor, may be applied to the throat, three or four times a day:

R Tinct. Thebaic. ℥ij.
Camphor. ʒj. m.

Mercurials also, without opium, have been found efficacious after symptoms of the hydrophobia have come on. After plentiful bleeding, the parts about the place where the bite was received, the limbs, and the spine from the top to the bottom, are to be rubbed very frequently with mercurial ointment, and the following bolus is to be given once in twenty-four hours:

R Merc. emet. flav.
Camph. āā gr. iij. misce bene, & adde,
Cons. cynosb. q. s. ut f. bolus.

These are to be continued till a salivation comes on, which is to be kept up for some weeks.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spasms and Convulsions.

THESE are involuntary contractions of the muscles, owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weakness, pain, &c.

Spasms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain; thin, pale, and crude urine; restlessness, and diarrhœa.

Bleeding should not be prescribed in these complaints but with the utmost caution; a light diet, with plenty of warm suppers, should be recommended; and these are to be varied according to the strength, and other circumstances of the patient.

R Ass. scetid. gr. xv.

Camphor. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

— castor. Russ. gr. v.

Confect.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus ut jam dictum sumen-
dus, cum cochl. iij. seq. julepi:

℞ Aq. pur. ʒvi.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. volat. fœtid. āā ʒiij.

Pulv. castor. Russ. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒiij. m.

Vel,

℞ Confect. Paulin. ʒi.

Castor. Russ.

Mosch. āā gr. v.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Emollient, and gently opening, clysters may be occasionally thrown up; and should the spasm affect the intestinum rectum, you may add two grains of opium dissolved in the clyster.

Blisters have their use also. Externally, you may apply æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. moschat. or essence of lemons; or the following liniments:

℞ Balf. anod. Bat. ʒj.

Ol. mac. express. ʒß.

—menth. ʒj. m. ut f. linimentum, quocum
inungantur partes affectæ.

Vel,

℞ Linim. saponac. ʒiß.

Tinct. Thebaic. ʒß. m.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Linim. saponac. ℥j.

Spir. sal. ammon. (cum calc.) ℥℔.

Ol. succin. ℥ij. m.

In convulsive spasms or fits, musk has been given with great advantage, to a young lady, in the form of a bolus containing ℥℔. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

C H A P. V.

Of the Chorea Sancti Viti.

THE *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*, is a spasmodic disease, chiefly incident to children of both sexes, but more especially girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

In this malady the legs and arms are in constant convulsive agitations; and so is the head: lolling out the tongue, inarticulate speech, and a ridiculous drawing one of the legs after them like ideots, attend these patients. If a glass of liquor be put into their hands to drink, they cannot direct it properly

P

up

up to their mouths, but use a thousand odd gestures, and when it reaches their lips they drink it very hastily, as if they meant to divert the spectators.

Cold bathing and steel medicines are, in general, of use, in this case: and if the strength of the patient will admit of it, bleeding. Vomits and purgatives are also occasionally necessary: if worms be suspected, prescribe thus:

R Limat. stann. ℥i. ad ʒß.

Rhabarb. gr. iij. vel vi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel,

R Calomel. gr. j.

Terebinth. q. s. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda; tunc sumat potionem purgativam.

Sea-bathing, and the Valerian in substance, given to the quantity of two or three drachms a day, have been very successfully used.—Millepedes, æthiops mineral, the cortex, and Bath-waters, have also been prescribed to advantage, according to the different circumstances of the case.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Epilepsy.

THE epilepsy, or *falling sickness*, is a convulsive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently contracted and variously agitated; owing, perhaps, to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves. It is attended with a deprivation of all sense.—If it be hereditary, it is most difficult of cure; if it arise from other causes, or be symptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is commonly preceded with a languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; then a stupor and drowsiness, and the patient suddenly falls down, gnashes his teeth, froths at the mouth, and uses many ridiculous and disagreeable distortions and gesticulations; followed sometimes by involuntary emissions, and discharges by stool as well as urine; yet the patients are frequently seized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on.—

It is probably an effort to disengage those humours that oppress the brain and its ventricles; and, in the intermediate state, requires nervous warm medicines, to increase the moving powers.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that a quartan fever succeeding an epilepsy, is salutary. It is often purely nervous and sympathetic, or morbus sine materiâ; and proceeds, in some cases, from a bad formation of the cranium.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion; and the mind kept as free as possible from all turbulent emotions.

Where there is a plethora, bleed. Vomits should be given, and now and then repeated, and the body be kept open; then

R Cinnab. antimon. ℥i.

Pulv. castor. ℥ss.

Conserv. rorism. gr. xv.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus octavâ quâque horâ
sumendus cum seq. haustu :

R Aq. fontan. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. fuligin.

———— valer. vol.

Syr. simp. āā ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Castor. ℥℥.

Sal. c. c. gr. viij.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥i℥.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i. f. haustus.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Ol. rorismarin. gutt. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ
sumend. cum sequente haustu :

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Vin. chalybeat. ℥ij.

Tinctur. aromat. ℥i. m.

Cold bathing is of great use in this disorder, with setons, or perpetual blisters.

A few grains of rhubarb and magnesia, with a drop or two of ol. anisi, and blisters, generally relieve children under these complaints.—Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears ; and by a few drops now and then blowed up their nostrils, or put into their ears :

℞ Spirit. lavend. c.

Ol. amygd. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. sal. ammon.

Ol. fuccin. āā ʒi.

Ol. rut. effent. gutt. x. m.

Due regard should be had to the times in which these fits come on ; and when they are present, care must be taken to prevent the patient from bruising himself ; and especially that he does not get his tongue between his teeth.

The following is strongly recommended, for the cure of this distemper, and should be continued for two or three months :

℞ Pulv. valer. filv. ʒij.

Cinnab. factit. ʒj. m. ut f. pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus.

The cort. Peru. regularly persisted in, is a very good and efficacious medicine in epileptic cases. Mistletoe of the oak ; the oleum animale ; the leaves of the orange tree, a handful boiled in a pint of water, for two doses, or in substance powdered, ʒß. twice a day ; are also recommended. The vitriolum coeruleum, in doses of a grain or two, has sometimes done service ; and likewise the sal vitrioli, given from gr. iij. to ʒß. twice a day

a day, has been found effectual in this malady.

CH A P. VII.

Of the Hysteric Disease.

THIS complaint, called also the *hysteric passion*, appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly disordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c.

In the fit the patient is seized with an oppression in the breast, and difficult respiration, accompanied with a sense of something like a ball ascending into the throat, which puts the patient under great apprehensions of being suffocated; there is a loss of speech, and generally violent convulsive motions. These, with the train of hypochondriac symptoms, may be sufficient to determine the disease: to which may be added, frequent laughing and crying, and various

wild irregular actions: after which a general forenens over all the body is felt; the spirits are low; the feet are cold. The urine is clear and limpid, and discharged in great quantity. The hysteric fit may be easily distinguished from a syncope; for in this the pulse and respiration are entirely stopped; in that they are both perceivable. A syncope seizes the patient at once, without any previous notice; but the hysteric passion is preceded by symptoms which denote the approach of the disorder: the face is paler in the syncope; but in hysteric fits there is generally a higher colour in the cheeks; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined; but in the latter it may, sometimes, (short intervals interposing) last two or three days. This distemper is seldom fatal, though it often continues for a considerable time, and may, very properly, be called a chronical one.

A light animal food, red wine, chearful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercise, are of great importance in this disorder. Drinking tea,
and

and such like tepid relaxing fluids, should by no means be indulged.

The cure consists in whatever tends to strengthen the solids, and the whole habit in general; and nothing will effect this more successfully than a long continued use of the mineral chalybeate waters and riding on horseback, frictions, ligatures, &c.

The body should be kept soluble with tinctur. sac. in small doses, or the pil. Ruf. joined with the foetid gums; then prescribe the following :

R Ass. foetid.

Camphor. āā ʒi.

Mosch. ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. l. sumat quinque bis in die.

Vel,

R Chalyb. præp. gr. vi.

Extract. cortic. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. bolus bis in die sumendus.

Vel,

R Conf. rutæ ʒi.

Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒʒ.

Ol. succin. gutt. ij. m.

Vel,

Vel,

R Conserv. aurant. ℥i℥.

Chalyb. præp. ℥ij.

Spec. aromat. ℥i℥.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. electarium; cujus sumat
quant. n. m. bis in die; superbib. haustum
aq. Pyrmont.

The spirit. vol. foetid. and elix. paregor. āā p. æ. taken from thirty to fifty drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often, but, at the same time, with great circumspection and caution, and should generally be joined with volatile and foetid medicines.

The Islington chalybeate waters, with the assa foetid. pills, have been found very useful; and so have issues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have also had their happy effects in these disorders.

Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysteric fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arise from the nerves of the stomach and bowels being weak, tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates,

beates, with exērcise, are the best remedies. When they arise from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of the stomach and intestines, vomits, aloetic purges, Harrowgate-waters, and tartar. solub. are proper, viz.

℞ Tartar. solub. ʒij solv. in aq: font. ℥iv.
deinde adde aq. cinnam. simpl. syr. violar.
āā ℥i. m. et sumat partitis vicibus, pro
re nata.

When low spirits proceed from a suppression of the piles or the menses, these evacuations must be encouraged, or repeated bleedings substituted.

When they take their origin from long continued grief, anxious thoughts, or other distresses of mind, nothing has done more service, in these cases, than agreeable company, daily exercise; and especially long journies, and a variety of amusements.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

A PALPITATION of the heart is a quick, strong, and irregular motion of that organ; and is generally occasioned by violent and sudden passion, by hectic heats, by an aneurism, polypus, &c.

Bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in this case; unless it arise from weak nerves or a lax habit: then corroborants will be proper; such as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.

In case of an asthma, blister, and give some volatile drops in an infusion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very regular in diet, moderate in exercise, and to make use of the chalybeate waters; though there can be very little expected under such a circumstance.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arises from a weak stomach, rendered

dered extremely irritable, the best remedies are vomits, the bark, bitters, exercise, and tinct. sacra; for present relief, spirit. c. c. tinctur. castor. æther, &c.

When palpitations arise from gouty spasms affecting the heart, volatiles, blisters, and warm pediluvia for the feet, with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will answer best.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Singultus, or Hiccough.

THE hiccough is a convulsive motion of the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles serving for deglutition: the diaphragm is generally thought to be principally affected in this case, but perhaps without any just foundation.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that it may proceed either from too much emptiness, or fullness, particularly of the brain. Much depends on its being a symptomatic, or a primary disease.

The

The musk julep has proved serviceable in this disorder, when symptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following :

R Spir. vol. fœtid.

Tinct. succin. āā ʒij. m. et sumat gut. l.
subinde e cochl. ij. julep. e moscho.

Add some drops of tinct. Thebaic. as you think proper, to the above medicines.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and emetics, when it arises from noxious humours lodged in the stomach.

The emplast. stomach. or a quantity of theriac. Androm. spread upon cloth, may be applied to the pit of the stomach.

C H A P. X.

Of a Cough.

THIS is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax, and abdomen. It is often occasioned by change of weather, shifting one's cloathing, damps, &c.

In

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, it is moist; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry. The discharge is frequently viscid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea: when its more fluid parts evaporate, and the nerves of the trachea are left bare, a hoarseness, and tickling, &c. ensue.

A regular warmth is here of use. Malt liquors, spices, high meats, and wine, ought to be omitted; in the room of which recommend linseed tea, barley-water, bran tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is necessary, unless extreme weakness, and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacoanha is often indicated, especially in case of nausea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the stomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured, and the irritation on the lungs so troublesome at night may be allayed, by the following method:

R Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

— Ruff, gr. x. ad xv.

Conserv. ros. q. s. f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

R Aq. pur. ℥i℥.

Succ. limon. ℥iij.

Sal.

Sal. c. c. gr. viij.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒß.

Aq. nuc. moschat. ʒiij.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus, sextâ quâque horâ sumendus: haustui nocturno adde tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. vi. ad xx. si inquietus fuerit æger.

If the cough be dry, lay a blister to the shoulders, and keep it open; and,

R Aq. pur. ʒiß.

Ol. amygd. ʒiij.

Spirit. c. c. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. nuc. moschat. āā ʒi. f. haustus ut supra dictum sumend. adde

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad lx. horâ somni urgente tussî vel inquietudine.

In case the cough should be occasioned by obstructions in the pulmonary glands, of long standing, oily medicines should by no means be administered. In this case gentle vomits, blisters, and the following method may be more useful:

R Conserv. rosar. ʒiij.

Syr. diacod.

— balsam. āā ʒi.

Oliban.

Myrrh. pulv. āā ʒi.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. ʒij. m. f. linctus.

R Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

Extract. glycyrrhiz. ʒi. m. f. pil. iv. horâ somni deglutiendæ.

If

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In sharp, thin, hot, catarrhus fluxions, owing to catching cold, a lubricating nourishing diet of hartshorn jellies, linseed-tea, &c. will be proper; and

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi. vel
Elix. paregor. gutt. xxx. ad lx. omni nocte
sumend.

℞ Extract. glycyrrhiz. ʒij.
Myrrh. pulv. ʒi.
Gum. tragacanth. ʒß.
Sacchar. puriss. ʒij.
Aq. pur. q. s. ut f. trochisci.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒi.
Nitr. ʒß. f. pulv. sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

In a hoarseness, with thick viscid lymph,

℞ Aq. cinn. simp.
— puleg. āā ʒvi.
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
Oxymel. scillitic. ʒij. m. f. haustus sumend.
sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel,

℞ Ol. amygd.
Syr. balsam. āā ʒij.
— e suc. limon.
Sacchar. alb. āā ʒij. m.

Q

Balsam.

Balsam. sulphur. pulv. rad. Helen. lac ammoniac. &c. are likewise proper in these cases.

R Sper. cet. ʒi.

Flor. benzoin. ʒi.

Pulv. myrrh.

Sal. succin. āā ʒβ.

Opī granum unum; m. ut f. pulvis in iv. partes dividend. quarum sumat unam octavâ quâque hora, vel horâ somni & primo mane, superbib. haustum decoct. rad. alth. cui gum. Arabic. adjectum est.

When the feverish heat is entirely gone off, you may secure your patient from a hectic disposition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horseback, and asses milk.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Tussis Convulsiva, or Hooping-Cough.

CHILDREN, upon account of the weakness and laxity of their viscera, are particularly subject to this distemper.

It is a convulsive cough, which seems to be occasioned by a viscid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea,

trachea, and fauces, which sticking close cannot be easily expectorated; and therefore the poor infants, in endeavouring to bring it up, strain most violently, till they become almost suffocated, and convulsed.

Hence we are plainly taught the indication, which should be attempted first by antispasmodics, attenuants, and dissolvents; and, next, by corroborants. It is of great consequence, in the cure of this disease, to prevent children cramming themselves so much as they generally do.

Bleeding may sometimes be useful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the trachea and lungs; though I should prefer cupping between the neck and shoulders.—Oxymel vomits should be given, and repeated.

Vel,

R Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥iij.

Pulv. ipecacoanh.

— rhab. āā ʒi.

Elix. paregoric. ʒi

Syr. solutiv. ʒij. m. et sumat cochleare minim. unum vel alterum subinde.

Qz

Vel,

Vel,

R Lac. ammoniac. ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. ℥iij. m.

Vel,

R Cinnab. fact. ℥ij.
Syr. pector.
— rub. idæi. āā ℥i℥.
Oxym. scillit. ℥ij. m.

A strong solution of millepedes in aq. puleg. seldom fails of being very useful. Peruvian bark with castor, are also found very efficacious. If the bark should disagree with the patient, join the pulv. contr. c. with the castor.

The following powder has been repeatedly found successful in the chin-cough :

R Pulv. è chel. cancror. ℥℥.
Tart. emet. gr. ij. accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-sixteenth part of emetic tartar; and one grain to two is a sufficient dose to be given in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner, in currant jelly, or milk and water. Give such a dose always as will vomit, and repeat it as you find needful. One grain,

or

or half a grain, with nitre and pulv. contrayerv. c. given at night, commonly promotes sweat, and abates the fever. If costive, mix magnesia with it. A light softening diet is the most proper.

Blisters, issues, and setons may be occasionally prescribed, with mercurials, asses milk, and country air.

C L A S S V.

OF INABILITIES AND PRIVATIONS.

C H A P. I.

Of the Apoplexy.

AN APOPLEXY is a sudden privation of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs. It may be divided in two species; the sanguineous, and serous. They are distinguished by attending to the different signs of the sanguineous and phlegmatic temperaments. The first is caused by the blood distending the vessels, and compressing the brain; or by an extravasation of blood. The second arises from a collection of serous, or pituitous humours, in the ventricles of the brain.

In this disease, the patient falls down suddenly, with a total and instant privation of all the powers of sense and voluntary motion; the mouth is generally open,

open, and a spontaneous discharge of urine and stool frequently attends.—The face is red and bloated; a pain or giddiness of the head commonly precedes the fit; the vessels are full and turgid about the temples; the eyes swell and sparkle; the heart beats quick and strong; the pulse at first is strong and full, and then often languid and slow; respiration is high, and sometimes, though rarely, the patient foams at the mouth; but a stertor, or sonorous breathing, generally attends. The chief difference between a person in an apoplexy and one asleep is, that you can awake the one, and not the other.

We should very carefully attend to the distinction between the sanguineous and serous apoplexy; the latter of which is often followed by a palsy.

In the sanguineous bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular, by a large orifice: also cupping the back part of the head, with deep sacrafication, in order to open the occipital veins, is of great use. Bleeding in the foot is also proper; indeed nothing but extreme

weakness can contraindicate a loss of blood.—Next, inject stimulating and sharp clysters.

R Decoct. commun. pro clyst. ℥xij.

Vin. emetic.

Syr. e spin. cervin. āā ℥i. m. f. enema.

You may also order a proper dose of the pil. ex duob. or extract. cathart. or a strong purging potion of the tinctur. sac. with tinctur. jalap. apply blisters to the legs, and thighs; and if none of these means should rouse the patient, put an actual cautery to the soles of the feet. After he returns to his senses, the body should be kept open with tinct. sac. or some other gentle cathartic.

As emetics are highly dangerous in the sanguineous apoplexy, so they are often essentially necessary in the apoplexy arising from a pituitous or serous humour.

The sal. vitriol. tart. emet. or vin. antimon. are proper on this occasion. And,

R Asari.

Helleb. alb. āā ʒi. f. pulv. sternut. cujus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

R Laq.

℞ Laſt. ammon. ℥i.
 Aq. puleg. ſpirit. ℥ij.
 Spirit. vol. fœtid.
 Syr. baſam. āā ℥i. f. hauſtus ſextâ quâque
 horâ ſumendus.

Vel,

℞ Caſtor. ℥ß.
 Pulv. ari. c. ℥i.
 Syr. croc. q. ſ. ut. f. bolus bis vel ter in diē
 ſumendus, cum cochlearibus tribus julepi
 ſequentis :

℞ Aq. puleg. ſimp ℥vj.
 Tinctur. valer. vol.
 Spirit. vol. fœtid. āā ℥iij.
 Spr. croc. ℥ij. m.

In groſs habits, muſtard-feed ſwallow-
 ed down whole, a ſpoonful at a time,
 twice a day, with a free uſe of horſe-
 raddiſh and warm purgatives will be very
 uſeful; together with warm nervous
 remedies.

To prevent relapſes, due care ſhould be
 taken to keep the body open with ſome
 aloetic medicine, the feet warm, the
 neck never too tightly bound; and no
 meat ſuppers ſhould, by any means, be
 allowed. Iſſues, ſetons, and perpetual
 bliſters are of great advantage in theſe
 caſes. If the recovery is from a ſan-
 guineous

guineous apoplexy, the patient should carefully avoid malt liquors, and all salt acrid diet; such as salted and high seasoned meats, mustard, onions, spices, generous wine, &c. and should confine himself chiefly to a soft, mild, opening vegetable regimen.

But this kind of diet will be very proper after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy; assisted with emetics and cathartics, repeated at proper intervals, and a course of chalybeate waters, brisk exercise, and dry frictions.

C H A P. II.

Of a Coma, Lethargy, and Carus.

THESE diseases have a great affinity to the apoplexy. In a *coma*, the patient sleeps profoundly; but when called, awakes, opens his eyes, answers, and immediately falls asleep again. A *lethargy* is a more profound sleep, attended sometimes with a fever, and sometimes with delirium. A *carus* is only a slighter degree of apoplexy, in which
you

you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient ; when called, he scarce opens his eyes ; yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling.

These disorders should be treated by stimulating clysters, volatile fœtids, blisters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Out of the fit, if the patient be plethoric, or the pulse be full and strong, bleed.

Coma vigil, coma somnolentum, & cataphora, are all lesser species of the carus ; and differ only in degree, as that differs from the apoplexy.

C H A P. III.

Of a Vertigo.

A VERTIGO is the appearance of objects, which are at rest, turning in a circular direction, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight.

Bleeding in the jugulars, or cupping with scarification between the shoulders, or rather in the back part of the head,
demand

demand the first attention; then apply blisters, and setons, which should by all means be kept open.—Vomiting is necessary, when it proceeds from a foul stomach, and afterwards a few drops of the elix. vitriol. acid. may be taken two or three times a day. Lenitive purges, are generally adviseable, in all cases of this malady.

R Tinct. sac. ʒj.

Spir. lavend. c. ʒj. m. ut f. haustus.

Beside evacuants, all medicines proper for epileptic and nervous cases, may, in general, be judiciously prescribed in this disorder. The waters of Tunbridge, Islington, Spa, and Pyrmont, may also be drank to advantage.

C H A P. IV.

Of a Catalepsy.

A CATALEPSY, called also *catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepsis*, and *congelatio*, is a very rare and uncommon distemper, in which the patient remains stiff, senseless, and

and motionless as a statue, in whatever posture he be seized in, or put into. He neither hears, nor sees though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever so severely pricked or burnt. He generally swallows voraciously whatever is offered him, his countenance appears florid, and towards the close of the fit, he sighs very deep, and so recovers himself.

Blisters, cupping, vomits, and cathartics, with the most active nervous stimulants, seem to promise the greatest advantage; setons, and fontanelles, are also of use. The following cataplasm, may not be improper, in the paroxysm;

R Sem. sinap. pulv.

Rad. raphan. contus. āā ʒij.

Acet. acerrim. q. s. ut f. cataplasin. ped. plant.
statim applicand.

R As. fœtid. ʒij. solve in

Aq. puleg. simp. ʒiv. et adde

Spir. vol. fœtid.

Tinct. valer. vol. āā ʒß. m. et sumat cochl.
ij. secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

It is observed by authors, that the catalepsy is a very acute distemper, generally proving mortal in three or four days;

days; and that it sometimes changes into an epilepsy, apoplexy, or melancholy.

CHAP. V.

Of the Palsy.

A PALSY is a diminution or total privation either of motion or feeling, in one, or more parts of the body. When it happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called *paraplegia*; if one whole side be affected, it is termed *hemiplegia*; and if it be confined to any particular limb, *paralysis*.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain; but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Palsies may arise from a constant, and excessive use of warm water. Extreme cold, is also very injurious to the membranes, and nerves; in the smallest of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rise to paralytic disorders. Again, moist and cold air,
may

may cause this distemper; for by moisture the vessels of the human body are generally relaxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in consequence of which, the true cause of heat in the body will be soon weakened. When the palsy succeeds an apoplexy, or happens in old age, it is seldom cured.

The regimen should be light, nourishing, and strengthening.

Clysters, and vomits, seem to be the first and immediate indication; then blisters, freely and long continued.—Mustard should be externally used, the flower of which must be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally likewise it should be swallowed whole: stimulating frictions, also, promise success.

℞ Rad. raphan. rustic. ℥ij.

Sem. sinap. contus. ℥ij.

Rad. valer. sylv. ℥℥.

Rhabarb. incis. ℥ij. contunde simul & infunde in vin. alb. Gallic. ℥ij. sæpius agitetur & coletur usus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dosi.

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
 — n. moschat. ℥ij.
 Pulv. castor.
 Sal. c. c. āā ℥i.
 Syr. aurant. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
 fumendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel,

℞ Aq. puleg. simp. ℥vj.
 Ol. animal. gutt. iv.
 Julep. e camphor. ℥vj. m. f. haust. bis die
 fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. Peruv. (v. o. solut.) ℥℥.
 Aq. cinn. simp
 — menth. āā ℥i.
 Spirit. vol. foetid.
 Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ vel sextâ
 quâque horâ fumend.

Vel,

℞ Lact. ammon.
 Aq. cinn. simp. āā ℥iij.
 Spirit. vol. foetid. ℥iij.
 Syr. croc. ℥℥. m. sumat cochl. iij. bis vel
 ter in die.

Vel,

℞ Ol. petrol. Barbad. ℥i.
 Spirit. vin. camphor. ℥iv.
 — terebinth. ℥℥. f. embrocatio, quâcum
 foveantur partes affectæ, et spina dorsi, mane
 & vesp̄ri.

℞ Spirit.

℞ Spirit. Lavend. c.

Tinct. fuligin.

Spirit. vol. fœtid. āā ʒ iij. m. sumat gutt. xl.
subinde ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

Stomach purges, fixed alkaline salts, attenuating gums, and chalybeate waters, must be occasionally exhibited. Setons, and issues, are useful: electricity has been also tried to advantage. Dry frictions, and scourging with nettles, are also recommended. But the Bath-waters have most frequently succeeded, where medicines have been unsuccessful.

Tremors, or paralytic shakings or tremblings of the hands and other parts, frequently follow upon hard drinking, profuse venery, or any other excesses in the non-naturals, and may, in general, be treated as a partial palsy, omitting the evacuations, which would in these cases be injurious. The medicinal waters both of Bath and Bristol, under proper regulations, are very adviseable under these circumstances.

CLASS VI.

OF MENTAL DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

Of Melancholy and Madnefs.

THES E are diseases nearly connected, though they are diametrically opposite in some of their symptoms; for the first is attended with great fear and pensiveness; and the latter with great fury and boldness; but they both agree in being accompanied with a constant delirium, without fever.

They may be occasioned by whatever so disturbs the brain as to affect the mind; such as intense thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and shocking dreams, strong passions, profuse evacuations, or an obstruction of them. Whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, causes the mirthful and raving; and whatever, on the contrary, depresses them, will occasion

occasion the melancholy species. If hereditary, they scarce admit of a cure.

The general signs, preceding melancholy, are, sadness and dejection, without any antecedent cause; timidity, fondness of solitude, troublesome nights, fretfulness and fickleness, costiveness, little or no urine, indolence, and paleness of visage.—On the contrary, in maniacs there is unusual boldness. with all the strong appearances of irregular passions; rising sometimes so high, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

The cure, in bold maniacs, requires a slender and weak regimen; such as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, butter-milk.—Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and should be frequently repeated in small quantities: but the pulse and other symptoms, will be the best guides. Clysters and vomits should not be spared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and should be either tartar. emetic. vin. antimon. or ipecacoanha, according to the strength of the patient.

Purging must not be forgotten; nor issues, blisters, setons, &c.—The hot bath is often of the greatest service, in maniacal cases; bleeding and nitrous medicines being first premised. The following may be useful, as general medicines, in melancholic diseases :

℞ Mosch. ℥i.

Aff. fœtid.

Camphor. āā ℥ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n°. xx. quarum summat quinque hor. som. & manè cum haustu seq.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.

Sal. diuretic. ℥℥.

Syr. balsam ℥i. f. haustus; adde tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xx. haustui nocturno.

Vel,

℞ Sagapen. ℥j.

Tinct. myrrh. q. s. ut f. pil. iij. hor. som. sum. cum haust. supra dict. & adde pil. pro re nata, rhabarb. gr. v. vel aloës gr. ij. Persistat in usu pilularum & haustum per dies triginta.

Valerian ℥i. pro dos. cum decoct. cort. also extract. Thebaic. ad gr. ij. pro dos. pro re natâ, have done great service. Acet. distillat. given to the quantity of
an

an ounce and an half every day, for one, two, or three months, has been attended with remarkable success in maniacal cases; the patients being first prepared by bleeding and purging, which must be repeated as occasion requires.

℞ Infus. fenæ ℥vi.
Tartar. solub. ℥℔. m. sumat cochl. iij. pro
re natâ.

Et,

℞ Spirit. nitr. dulc.
Tinctur. melampod.
—— castor. āā ℥ij, m. et sumat gutt.
xxx. ter vel quater in die pro re nata.

In some, shaving the head, cold bathing, with a proper regimen, and confinement, are very essential in the cure of this disorder: and where the patient is young and sanguine, remember to bleed and purge frequently; let the diet be very slender, and give anodynes at night.

When madness happens in consequence of nervous, and long intermitting, fevers, nothing will answer better than the bark, with steel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet.

C H A P. II.

Of the Furor Uterinus.

THE furor uterinus is a specious of madness peculiar to the female sex, arising from too great a sensibility, or inflammation, of the pudenda; or too great an abundance, or acrimony, of the fluids secreted in those parts. Its principal characteristic is, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous gestures and speeches. The signs at first, are melancholy, great taciturnity, though with lascivious casting about of their eyes, and a redness of the face. As the disease increases, they scold, cry, then laugh, &c.

The cure consists in removing the heat and irritation, by refrigerants and evacuants, and interposing gentle anodynes. The diet should be cooling and light; such as whey and vegetables. Bleeding is proper, and should be repeated, especially where the pulse is quick and strong. Cooling purges are also

also useful; such as cremor. tart. with rad. jalap. sal. cathart. amar. tamarind. mann. elect. lenit. with nitre dissolved in whey, &c.

R Emulf. com. ℥ij.

Sal. diuret. ℥j.

Tinct. Theb. gut. x. f. haustus h. s. sumendus; et repetatur mane, dosim minuendo
tinct. Theb. cujus sumat tantummodo
guttas quinque.

C H A P. III.

Of the Hypochondriasis, or Hypochondriac Disease.

THIS distemper is likewise called *af-
fectio hypochondriaca, vapours, and spleen*. It affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, and fear; and sometimes uncommon chearfulness. It arises, in general, from indigestion, a sedentary life, too intense application to study; gross and viscid diet, profuse evacuations, and violent passions.

The signs are, indolence, tremors, despondency, low-spiritedness, dread of dying, costiveness, difficulty of breath-

ing, short cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, spasmodic pains of the head, &c.

The regimen should consist of such food as is light and easy of digestion. Pyrmont water should be recommended to be drank in common, and exercise on horseback. Repeated vomits are very proper here, and a due attention that the body be kept soluble.

R Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin. chalyb. āā ℥i. f. haustus circa meridiem,
& horâ quintâ vespertinâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Infus. amar. simp. ℥x.

Sal. absinth. ℥i.

Tinct. martis in spirit. salis gutt. xxx. m. sumend. ut supra.

Vel,

R Tinct. rhab. vinos.

———— spirit. āā ℥vi. m. f. haustus bis
in septimanâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pil. gummos. ℥i.

— Ruffi ℥i.

Sal. martis ℥℥.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n°. xvij.umat tres
h. s. persistat in usu præscriptorum per
menses duos.

Vel,

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. valer. simp. ℥ij.
 ——— martis in spirit. fal. gutt. xx. f. hauf-
 tus ter in die sumendus.

If pain and flatulence, with a head-
 ach attend, the following drops are of-
 ten serviceable :

R Spirit. volat. foetid. ℥℥.
 Elix paregoric. ℥ij. m. sumat gutt. xl. ex
 haustu aquæ Pyrmont.

In case of convulsions and spasms,
 prescribe opiates, joined with foetids,
 such as,

R Ass. foetid. ℥j.
 Mosch. gr. vj.
 Tinct. Theb. gut. x.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus pro re nata su-
 mendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most
 hypochondriac cases, proper evacuations
 having been first premised. The follow-
 ing tincture is likewise of great service,
 if used daily and continued for any
 length of time :

R Cort. Peru. pulv. ℥ij.
 ——— aurant.

Rad.

Rad. gentian. āā ʒ β. infunde in spir. vin.
ten. ℥ij. per vj. dies ; deinde per chartam
cola, et sumat cochl. j. vel ij. mane &
horâ septimâ vesper. cum part. æqual: aq.
fontan.

The use of this should be principally
in spring and winter, accompanied with
chalybeate waters, and regularly con-
tinued exercise.

If there be heat and quickness in the
pulse, bitters and steel are improper. But
a cold infusion of the bark, with elixir
of vitrol, should be used.

C L A S S VII.
OF ASTHMATIC DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

Of the Peripneumonia Notha.

THE peripneumonia notha, or *bastard peripneumony*, differs from the *true peripneumony*, or inflammation in the lungs, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, nor thirst; and by its commonly seizing the old and phlegmatic; and those of weak and lax fibres, and gross habits of body; and particularly hard drinkers. It generally appears at the close of the winter-season, and is most prevalent in moist situations, and in foggy weather.

It comes on with a sense of heat and cold alternately; there is a giddiness, and an acute pain in the head when the cough is most troublesome; frequent vomiting, sometimes with, and at other times without coughing; turbid urine,
with

with red sediment; a quick difficult breathing, and a remarkable wheezing, whenever the patient coughs. A pain of the whole breast accompanies this disease; but there are no signs of fever, especially in gross habits.

Thin broths and spoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the most proper regimen. Bleeding, in this disorder, is seldom of any service, but on the contrary generally does harm. If comatose symptoms should appear, with a pretty full pulse, it may be necessary to use the lancet once, and that immediately; but cupping, in this case, would be preferable. Blisters, applied to the back, sides, and arms; and puking, now and then, with small doses of tart. emet. vin. antimon. and oxymel. scillit. are what we are chiefly to depend upon. Emollient opening clysters, and gentle purgatives, are also very proper, and should be repeated according to the circumstances of the case; and the following medicines may be interposed:

R Aq.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Syr. balsam.
 Aq. alexet spirituof. āā ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus,
 sextis horis fumendus.

Vel,

℞ Gum. ammoniac. ℥i.
 Scillar. pulv. ℥iij.
 Sapon. Venet. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. lxxii. quarum
 fumat iij. mane & nocte.

Vel,

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ℥i℥.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥i.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Aq. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥i. m. ut f. haustus.

Elix. paregoric. may be taken from
 xx. drops to ℥i. in any of the above
 forms, provided the expectoration be
 free; but if it be viscid, avoid opiates,
 and proceed with the lac ammoniac. on-
 ly; together with oxymel. scillitic. mil-
 lepedes, issues, and perpetual blisters;
 and, after the patient is somewhat re-
 covered, in order to strengthen the ha-
 bit, have recourse to a dry country
 air, exercise, asses milk, and decoct.
 Peruv.

In

In case of swelled legs,

℞ Pulv. jalap.

Mercur. d. præp. āā gr. x.

Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. m. ut f. pulvis, pro re nata fumendus.

℞ Sem. sinap. ℥ β.

Allii ℥ iij.

Vin. alb. ℥ ij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies; tum sumat ℥ iv. ad libitum.

C H A P. II.

Of the Asthma.

THE asthma is a disease, returning at intervals, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and wheezing. It is commonly divided into the *humid* and *dry* asthma; according as it happens to be accompanied with expectoration, or not.

It is commonly preceded by a disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, and flatulency at the stomach, and frequent eructations. After some time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, and there is such an anxiety

anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate; when he catches a little sleep, he snores vehemently; during the height of the paroxysm, he is desirous of a free cool air; he sweats about the neck and forehead; and sometimes, when he coughs, brings up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; there is no fever, the pulse is commonly small and weak; the urine is pale, and discharged in great plenty. As the paroxysm abates, there is more or less of an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and lets fall a copious sediment.

During the fit, venæsection is necessary, unless extreme weakness, or old age, should forbid it; and blisters must be applied between the shoulders. Stools should be procured by clysters, and gentle cathartics; then,

R Pulv. enul. camp. ℥j.

— e myrrh. c. gr. x.

Nuc. moschat. torrefact. gr. vi.

Ol. menth. gutt. i.

Syr,

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summiò manè
fumend. cum haustu sequenti :

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
— nuc. moschat. ℥iij.
Sal. c. c. ℥i.
Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Vel,

℞ Gum. sagapen. pur. ℥℥.
Aq. puleg. simp. ℥i℥.
— nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus manè & vesperi
fumend. et adde spirit. c. c. gutt. xx. pro
re natâ.

If hyſteric, or ſpaſmodic complaints
attend, which are not very unuſual, add
ſpirit. vol. fœtid. et tinctur. valer. volat.
āā p. æ.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ℥℥.
Sperm. cet. ℥i.
Balsam. sulph. anifat. gutt. vi.
Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus h. f. fumendus cum
haust. seq.

℞ Aq. pur. ℥i℥.
— nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad lx.
Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Balsam. sulph. anisat.

----- Peruv. āā ʒij. m. sumat gutt. x. ad
xx. cum frustulo sacchari; superbib. cochl.
iij. seq.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ʒvi.

Aq. cinn. spirituof. ʒij. m:

Vel,

℞ Mel. pur. ʒij.

Pulv. enul. campan.

----- sem. anis.

Flor. sulphur. āā ʒij. f. elect. cujus sumat q.
n. m. ter in die.

The following pills have been very
successfully prescribed :

℞ Pulp. scillæ recent:

Gum. ammoniac. āā ʒß.

Flor. benzoin. ʒi.

Bals. sulph. anisat. q. f. f. pilul. xxiv. quarum
sumat iij. h. f. et mane, ut opus erit.

DR. SMITH, in his excellent Formulæ
Medicamentorum, recommends mustard-
whey, as common drink, in the humoral
asthma, and a decoction of the madder-
root as an attenuant and expectorant
medicine exceeded by few :

℞ Rub. tinctor. ʒj.

Macis ʒij. coq. ex aq. fontan. q. f. ad colatur.
ʒij. adde,

S

Tinct.

Tinct. aromat. ℥ij.

Syr. limon. ℥ij. m. ut f. apozem. cujus sumat
℥iv. ter quaterve de die.

Assafoetida, gum ammoniac, elix. paregor. fal. c. c. and squills, with blisters, issues, and setons, are the chief general remedies in asthmatic complaints. Emetics are very dangerous during the paroxysm; but in the intervals, are very proper to prevent a relapse. If the patient be advancing in years, and gouty, blisters to the legs, with the foetid gums, and camphire, are proper to prevent a return; so are also bark, steel, &c. and the patient should be careful never to over-load the stomach, or eat late suppers. And costiveness should be prevented, by taking, from time to time, a few grains of pill Rusi. rhubarb, or the like.

The regimen, of asthmatic people, should consist of a light diet, void of flatulency; the air should be such as the patient finds best to agree with him; the exercise moderate; and malt liquors are to be avoided.

C H A P. III.

Of an Enlargement of the Liver.

THE chief marks of this uncommon distemper are, a great and sudden swelling and hardness of the abdomen, without any undulation to be felt upon striking it as in a dropsy, attended with a great difficulty in breathing; which last is the chief distressing symptom. These are preceded by a general weakness, a sense of tightness about the breast, and a giddiness in the head on the least increase of motion. The legs swell, and become œdematous; pains in the back, excessive thirst, and a loss of appetite attend. The pulse is small and weak, but becomes more full and distinct by bleeding. There is a florid appearance in the countenance. As the enlargement of the abdomen increases, so does the difficulty in breathing; both of which, in a few days after confinement, are very troublesome, and in a short time the sense of oppression about the præcordia, with a certain stricture under

the ensiform cartilage, become almost insupportable, and soon terminate in a complete suffocation. Sometimes the sick are seized with vertigoes to such a degree, as to be unable to keep themselves in an erect posture, and are obliged to lie down in order to avoid fainting; some, upon such an occasion, have violent palpitations of the heart. Upon opening the body, of one who died of this disease, the cause was found to be an extraordinary *enlargement of the liver*, which occupied the whole of both hypochondria, and descended a considerable way into the hypogastrium; the superior part of it had thrust the diaphragm up into the thorax, and by this means compressed the lungs, and caused the difficult respiration above-mentioned, and at last a final suffocation. No vestige of disease appeared in the liver, save its enlargement; and all the other viscera were perfectly sound, except the lungs, which were in a very collapsed state, had some tubercles, and were covered with white spots.—It may not be amiss to observe, that this disease, in some of its symptoms, has

has a great resemblance to the scurvy; but may be distinguished therefrom by its not being attended with a forenefs, bleeding, or sponginefs of the gums, nor having the appearance of livid spots, or other discolourations on the skin; besides, in this distemper (which I here term an enlargement of the liver) the patient has not a fallow countenance, as in the scurvy, but his complexion is florid, and moreover he is distressed with insatiable thirst, and excessive and frequent vertigoes, which are symptoms not common to the scurvy.

As soon as the symptoms of an enlargement of the liver appear, the patient must be kept to a mild nourishing diet, and be supported by vinous cordials when faint. The cure must begin by taking away twelve or sixteen ounces of blood, according to the degree of strength; after which, two or three of the following purgative pills are to be given immediately, and repeated once or twice in the space of twenty-four hours till they operate :

R Aloës Socotor. \bar{z} β .

Rad. jalap. pulv. \bar{z} j.

Mercur. dulc. præp.

Sap. Venet. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ \bar{z} ij.

Bals. Locatel. q. s. ut f. massa : ex cujus
singulis drachmis, formentur pilulæ duodecim.

The patient is greatly relieved a few hours after bleeding; and by the use of the pills, repeated at proper intervals, the complaints gradually abate, and the cure is generally completed in the space of nine or ten days.

This disease was observed on board the Earl of Middlesex East-Indiaman, in her passage from St. Helena to England, in the year 1771; and is described by MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, then surgeon of the said ship, in a piece which he lately published on this subject, entitled, *An Essay on the nature, cause, and cure of a disease incident to the liver*, to which the reader is referred for a more circumstantial account of this malady.

C L A S S VIII.

OF CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

Of the Dropsy.

THE dropsy is a preternatural collection of serum in some particular part of the body; attended, for the most part, with thirst, difficulty of breathing, and a discharge of very little urine.—Before this disorder is perfectly formed, the patient is generally said to labour under a *cachexia*; but when it increases so as to cause a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system, it is called *leucophlegmatia*, or *anasarca*. When there is a collection of watery fluids in the abdomen, it is termed an *ascites*; when in the scrotum, *hydrocele*; when in the uterus, *hydrops uteri*; when in the breast, *hydrops pectoris*; when in the head, *hydrocephalus*.—In most dropical cases, the legs swell and pit towards night; the

apetite decays; the face either becomes bloated, or grows thin, emaciated, and pale; and a slow fever and thirst attend.

In all dropfies the diet fhould be dry and folid; liquids fhould be fparingly ufed; and thefe fhould confift of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to ftrengthen the folids, and to promote the renal difcharges. Though it fometimes happens by indulging the patient, when urged with exceffive thirft, in drinking freely of weak liquors, fuch as pure water, fmall-beer, or cyder, to the quantity of four or five quarts a day, that a cure hath been brought about, when all medicines have failed.

The following forms, varied as the fymptoms indicate, will be found very ferviceable for the general cure of this malady; affifted by frictions, and proper exercife. And firft, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits fhould be prefcribed.

R Tartar. emetic. gr. iv.

Vel,

R Ipecacoanh. ʒi.

Vel,

Vel,

- ℞ Ipecacoanh. ʒ℥.
 Oxymel. scillitic. ℥i.
 Aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥℥. m. ut f. haustus.

Next purge;

- ℞ Syr. e spin. cerv. ℥i.
 Pulv. jalap. ʒi.
 — zingiber. ʒ℥.
 Salis tartar. ʒ℥.
 Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. ℥i. m. ut f.
 haustus.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. scammon. ʒi.
 Gum. guaiac. ʒ℥. m. ut f. pulvis.

Vel,

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ʒi.
 Calomel. gr. viij.
 Spec. aromat. gr. vi.
 Syr. simpl. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

- ℞ Elater. gr. ℥. ad gr. ij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Sacchari ʒ℥.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ʒi.
 Gambog.
 Zingiber. pulv. āā ʒ℥.

Syr.

Syr. simpl. ℥ij.

Aq. menth. ℥i. f. haustus.

Then use diuretics;

℞ Limatur. cupri gr. xx.

Spir. sal. ammoniac. ℥i℥. digere ut f. tinctura cœrulea; cujus sumat guttas quatuor ex hydromel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur dosis ad xxx. gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

The following has cured a confirmed ascites :

℞ Milleped. fccat. & pulv. ℥ij.

Coccinel. pulv.

Nuc. moschat. āā ℥i.

Aq. juniper. comp.

Spir. vol. aromat. āā ℥i. vitro arcte clauso, digere in calore arenæ per hor. xij. deinde per chartam cola, ut fiat tinctura; cujus sumat gutt. lx. ex vini albi haustu, diebus à purgationibus liberis.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Sal. diuretic. ℥℥.

Aq. raph. c. ℥℥. m. f. haustus ter in die sumendus; cui adde spirit. Minderer. ℥iij. si opus fuerit.

Vel,

℞ Aq. cinnam. spirituof. ℥i.

Acet. scillitic. ℥℥. ad ℥ij.

Spirit. lavend. c.

Syr. croc. āā, ℥i. m.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Pulv. scillar. ʒβ.

Spec. aromat.

Nitr. pur. āā gr. vi.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.

Syr. zingiber. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus.

And in most hydropic cases, we may very freely recommend mustard-feed, horse-radish, &c.

In persons of a robust constitution we may prescribe as follows, in an anasarca :

℞ Pil. ex colocynth. simp. ʒj.

Gambog. gr. v.

Merc. dulc. præp. gr. iij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus, horâ somni sumendus.

℞ Ciner. genist.

Milleped. vivent. āā ʒij.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

--- jalap.

Sal. tartar. āā ʒi. m. infunde in vin. Rhenan.

℥iv. leni calore per xxx. horas ; deinde cola pro usu ; sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A spoonful of unbruised mustard-feed may be taken morning and night ; or, ʒij. to ʒβ. of ciner. genist. in a decoction of juniper ; or garlick, and the
squill

squill pills, with some proper julep. DOVER's powder, given to the quantity of ℥ij. over-night, for three or four nights successively, has been sometimes found very efficacious.

Scarify and blister the legs where it is necessary ; and,

℞ Sapon. Venet. ℥i.
 Gum. ammoniac. ℥ß.
 Pulv. scillar. sicc. gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Where squills are given as a diuretic, that dose is the best which sits most easy on the stomach, without creating a lasting nausea, which very small doses of this medicine are sometimes very apt to produce.

Sudorifics are also very proper.

℞ Scillar. pulv. gr. v.
 Pulv. ari comp. gr. x.
 — zingiber. gr. v.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus bis in die sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Confect. cardiac. ℥i.
 Sal. succin. gr. v.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. ij m. ut f. bolus.

Vel,

Vel,

- ℞ Ciner. genist. ℥i.
 Vin. amar. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus.

Vel,

- ℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. j.
 Cal. antimon. ℥℥. m. & sumat vesperi.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. castor. gr. xv.
 Sal. succini gr. v.
 Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
 Opii gr. i.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iv.
 Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.
 Sal. ammoniac. ℥i.
 Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus sumendus horâ decubitus.

Vel,

- ℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. ij.
 Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.
 Gum. guaiac. ℥i.
 Camphor. grana iv.
 Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel,

- ℞ Aq. raphan. c. ℥i.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.
 Vin. antim. ℥i. f. haust. h. s. sumend. & repetend. pro re natâ,

Emetics

Emetics and cathartics, in small doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with success in an ascites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges.

If a dropfy happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exercise on horseback, and the use of wine under proper restrictions, may be recommended: if from a consumptive diathesis, diuretics and corroborants will be most proper: if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge sparingly. The chief dependance is then on bitters, and chalybeates.

The following medicines have given great relief in the dropfy, where the legs and thighs were much swelled and water in the abdomen, even in old age, after premising an antimonial vomit:

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ʒj.

— Rhenan. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒj. m. ut f. haustus, omni vesperi sumendus.

℞ Argent. viv. gr. iv.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. q. f. optimè misceantur;
et adde extract. cicutæ gr. v. f. pilul. iij.
hor. som. & mane sumendæ.

If all medicines fail, the only chance left is to have recourse to the paracentesis, or tapping, which ought to be oftener performed than it is, and much more early in the disease; and not be deferred till the abdomen become greatly distended, and the viscera spoiled by long soaking in the extravasated fluids. After the waters have been evacuated, and the patient somewhat recovered, the bark, steel, frictions, and exercise in a dry country air, bid the fairest to prevent a relapse.

In a cachexia, the sal diureticus, gum. ammon. oxymel. scillit. elix. aloë. pil. arom. decoct. juniper. &c. with proper evacuants, riding on horseback, and German Spa-waters, are of great use.

In

In the hydrocele, or dropfy of the fcrotum, the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis, and the difeafe confined to the part. The tumor here ought to be opened with a trocar in the moft depending part of the fcrotum; and though this is not properly a radical cure, yet it fometimes proves one; and is to be preferred to any other method. When water is contained in the cellular membranes of the fcrotum, it is to be treated as an anafarca, and fcarifications in the fkin of the legs will anfwer as well as upon the part.

In a dropfy of the uterus, ufe fomentations, and vapour-baths, and give attenuant and refolvent medicines, fuch as foap, gum. ammon. pulv. e myrrh. comp. pil. merc. &c. with ftimulating clyfters, and emetics.

The hydrops pectoris requires perpetual blifters on the legs, and the exhibition of diuretics; purgatives are feldom of fervice in this cafe, but rather tend to weaken the body than to evacuate the water. If thefe prove ineffectual, the laft refource recommended by
authors

authors is to puncture the thorax, which demands the assistance of a skilful and experienced operator.

The hydrocephalus is a distemper in a manner peculiar to young children; perpetual blisters, issues, setons, cauteries, and discutient applications, are what are commonly advised externally, in this fatal disease; and internally, small doses of calomel, rhubarb, &c. with strengthening medicines, and a carminative diet.

C H A P. II.

Of the Tympany.

THE tympany is a flatulent tumor of the abdomen. It may arise from a variety of causes, and is sometimes the consequence of the unseasonable use of opiates in the dysentery, or of the bark in intermittents; by which means the colon becomes greatly distended with air, and forms a true *tympanites*.

If it be attended with febrile symptoms, bleeding may be first premised. The body is to be kept regularly open

T with

with rhubarb, or some other gentle cathartic, joined with a few grains of the spec. aromat. All strong purging medicines, and carminatives without laxatives, are generally hurtful. An electary of chamomile flowers with ginger, and a small proportion of steel, may be given as a corroborant, and the patient may wash it down with a draught of the infus. amar. simp. Frictions of the abdomen, swathing it with a broad flannel belt, and a regular course of exercise, are what are particularly serviceable in this disorder.

CH A P. III.

Of the Chlorosis, and Obstruction of the Menses.

THESE are commonly attended with a plethora, a listlessness to motion, a heaviness, paleness of complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the functions; hæmorrhages, at the nose, pains in the head, with a great sense of weight across the eyes; loathing of
of

of food, a quick and weak pulse, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hysteric fits, florid colour at times, tension of the uterus, and turgid veins.

If a viscosity of the blood be the cause, attenuants; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. They generally arise either from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine vessels. In the former case, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to the uterus in a sufficient quantity.

℞ Tinctur. sac.

Ol. amygd. āā ʒvj.

Aq. puleg. ʒi.

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xx. f. haust. h. f. sumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel,

℞ Pil. Rufi ʒi.

Sal. martis grana tria. m. f. pil. h. f. sumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely used; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia, in both cases, are very proper.

Obstinate chloroses have often given way to the following treatment, when

the humours have been sluggish and cold, from a spontaneous gluten :

R Spec. aromat.

Flor. Martial. āā ʒß.

M. f. pulvis horâ somni sumendus ex cochl. i.
fyr. simp.

Mustard-feed, swallowed whole twice or thrice a day, to the quantity of a small spoonful, has often promoted the menses, when other means have failed.

R Pil. Rufi ʒi.

—- fœtid.

—- gummof. āā ʒß.

Merc. dulc. præp. gr. x. f. pilulæ n°. xx. capiat unam horâ decubitus.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒi.

—- castor. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum haustu sequente :

R Aq. puleg. simp. ʒi.

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xxx.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus.

In case of indigestion, and in cachectic constitutions, vomits may be given, also small doses of pilul. Rufi, and calomel. Occasional venæsection is of use, in those of a plethoric habit.

R Conserv.

℞ Conserv. absinth. marit. ℥i.
 Rubig. ferri præp. ʒvj.
 Æthiop. mineral. ℥ß.
 Canel. alb. ʒij.
 Castor. pulv. ʒi.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m.
 molem ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus
 sequentis vini medicati :

℞ Limatur. ferr.
 Cort. Peruv.
 Canel. alb. āā ℥ij.
 Rhabarb. ℥ß. digere in vin. Rhenan. veter.
(old hock) ℥ij. per dies aliquot: tum cola
 pro usu.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. mart. in spirit. salis, gutt. xx.
 Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
 Aq. nuc. mosch.
 Syr. aurant. āā ʒj. f. haust. bis in die su-
 mend.

Vel,

℞ Sal. martis (aut vitriol. virid. vulg. ad albe-
 dinem torrefact. et in tenuissimum pulve-
 rem redact.) ℥ß.
 Pulv. crystal. tart.
 — fenæ.
 — jalap.
 — zingib. āā ℥ß.
 Ol. caryoph. gutt. vj.
 Syr. cort. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. molle, ad
 magn. n. m. bis in die sumend. superbib.
 haust. infus. saliv. vel vin. tepid. cum zin-
 giber. mist.

The following pills and julep have been given with success in bloated habits, and obstructed menses :

℞ Pil. ecphrastic. ℥j.

— gummof. ℥℔. f. pil. xvij. quarum sumat
ij. hor. sum. et mane cum cochl. iv. julep.
sequent.

℞ Aq. junip. comp. ℥i℔.

— puleg. simp. ℥iv.

Syr. croc. ℥ij. m.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Atrophia, or Nervous Consumption.

WHEN there is a wasting of the body without a fever, and other hectic symptoms, the disorder is called an *atrophy*, or nervous consumption.

If the appetite and digestion be bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacanha, and then prescribe as follows ;

℞ Infus. amar. sirup. ℥i.

Tinctur. mart. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

If scrophulous symptoms attend, give the steel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. Peru.

If the wasting of the body be occasioned by the fluor albus and large evacuations, nothing will answer better than a decoct. sarsaparil. milk, spaw water, gentle riding on horseback, country-air, and the cortex.

If it be attended with a scorbutic putrid diathesis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals and the scorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goats whey, will in this case be the most rational treatment.

If worms be the cause of an atrophica, we must have recourse to anthelmintics.

If asthmatic symptoms prevail, prescribe the pil. scillitic. spirit. volat. foetid. blisters, oxymel scillitic. &c.

If hypochondriac and hysteric affections are the cause, apply to chalybeates, foetids, exercise, gentle vomits, and those frequently repeated.

If the disease proceeds from a venereal taint, which is, indeed, often the case, treat it with the decoct. sarsaparil. pil. mercurial. small doses of calomel,

a solution of merc. corros. subl. and in some cases with a milk-diet and pectorals; but here, as in most confirmed consumptive cases, very little is to be expected towards its radical cure.

CHAP. V.

Of the Jaundice.

THE jaundice is an universal yellowness tinging the skin, chiefly observable in the whites of the eyes; owing to the bile mixing itself in too great a proportion with the blood; it may be occasioned by obstructions, viscid bile, small stones, or spasms in the biliary ducts.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the formation of bile: hence its great use in the animal œconomy, and the diseases consequent on its visciditv, which are apparent in the lives of the sedentary, by costiveness, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the salts
being

being exalted, diarrhœas and fevers frequently attend.

The symptoms of a jaundice are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, sickness, oppression at the breast, difficult respiration, pain about the pit of the stomach, dry skin with an itching, costiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools, yellow and high-coloured urine, with a bitterish taste in the mouth.—A jaundice arising from an obstruction of the gall-bladder is not so bad as that from a scirrhus liver.

The diet should be attenuating.—In the beginning, especially if the liver be suspected, bleed :—after which give a vomit of ipecacoanha, and then purge with the following :

R Infus. sen. com. ℥ijß.

Tinctur. sen.

—— rhab. vinos. āā ʒiij. m.

R Aq. puræ ʒiß.

Succ. limon. ʒß.

Sal. absinth. ʒi.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. ʒij.

Syr. ex althæâ ʒi. f. haustus sextâ vel octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

R Sapon.

℞ Sapon. optim. ʒ β.

Sal. diuretic. ʒ β.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus sumendus ter in die
cum haustu jam præscripto.

In case a sickness at the stomach should
harraßs the patient,

℞ Aq. puræ ʒvj.

— nuc. moschat. ʒvj.

Magnes. alb. ʒij.

Cret. præp. ʒ β.

Syr. ex alth. ʒij. m. sumat cochl. iij. sub-
inde.

℞ Sapon. optim. ʒij.

Scillar. pulv. ʒi β.

Magnes. alb.

Pulv. rhab. āā ʒ β.

Syr. ex alth. q. s. f. pilulæ n°. xl. quarum
sumat tres ter in die; superbib. ʒij. se-
quent. tinct. vinos.

℞ Rad. curcum.

Rubiæ tinctur. āā ʒi.

Milleped. viv. contus. ʒ β.

Canel. alb. ʒij. digere in vin. Rhenan. ℥iij.
per hor. xxiv. et cola.

If a jaundice succeeds colics, after
gentle purging with infus. sen. &c.
order the saline draughts, with confect.
card. ʒi. If it be accompanied with
violent pain about the pit of the stomach,
it

it must be assuaged by giving repeated doses of opium.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prescribe a decoction of hemp-seed.—If it proceed from sluggish viscid bile, frequent vomits will answer better than any other method, together with mercurial purges, or small doses of calomel, with a free use of sal diuretic. squills, gum ammoniac, &c.

In an inveterate jaundice, good effects have been found from ℥j. of volatile alkaline salt, given three or four times a day: and the following has also been found successful in a very obstinate case:

℞ Merc. dulc. præp. gr. i.
Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. ij.
Cons. cynosbat. q. s. f. pil. i. h. s. f. f.—Sumat.
etiam ℥iv. decoct. sequentis ter die.

℞ Summit. juniper. ℥ij.
Bac. juniper. contul. ℥i.
Coque in ℔iß. aq. font. ad ℔i. adde
Vin. antimon. ℥ij.
Aq. nuc. mosch.
Syr. ex alth. āā ℥i. m.

Riding on horseback, with the use of mineral waters, will be very proper in
this

this case; particularly Harrowgate-waters. They should be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper seasons, viz. the spring, and in the beginning of summer: but if there be a necessity for their use, they may be drank at all times.

If hæmorrhages attend this disorder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalybeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will in this case be the most proper.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Elephantiasis.

THIS is a disease of the Torrid Zone, and particularly known to the Arabians and Africans.

The patient is seized, without any preceding cause, with a rigor, which continues two or three hours; accompanied with acute pains in the head, back and loins; nausea and vomiting, with pain in one of the inguinal glands; never
in

in both:—a fever, and that a severe one, succeeds the rigor, which generally continues twenty, thirty, sometimes forty-eight hours; often attended with a delirium. The gland becomes red and hard; but rarely suppurates. A red streak runs down the thigh, from the swelled gland to the leg, almost an inch broad, and of a fresh colour; a swelling comes on, which as it increases, the fever abates; and the matter is thrown upon the leg by an imperfect crisis, which goes off in a few days, and returns at uncertain periods, leaving the leg greatly swelled, with varicose turgid veins, the skin rough and rugged, and a thickened *membrana cellulosa*. Scales and chops also appear on the surface, which do not fall off, but are enlarged by the increasing thickness of the membranes. The patient lives many years with this enormous bulky leg. The cure, though uncertain and difficult, may be best attempted by the following methods: After vomiting and purging, a free perspiration is to be encouraged and kept up
by

by warm drinks, and wrapping the affected parts up with flannel.

℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ʒß.

Mercur. calcinat. gr. j.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. gr. v.

Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus cum
haustu sequente :

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv ʒiß.

Tinctur. serpent. Virg. ʒij.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus.

After some days, give the cortex with elix. vitriol. freely, so as to get down ʒi. of the bark in substance, in the space of twenty-four hours; which repeat occasionally.

This is a distemper easily communicated, and frequently is found to be hereditary.—*Lepra cutem, elephantiasis vero carnem occupat.*

CHAP. VII.

Of the Lepra Arabum.

THE leprosy of the Arabians is also known, in the West Indies, by the name of the *black scurvy*. It is contagious,

ous, and an African disease: and comes on gradually; first, in numerous spots on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They chiefly appear on the forehead and chin. These increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard scales; a numbness succeeds in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and foetid; and the voice hoarse. The lobes of the ears grow thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue: rest is disturbed. These symptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fissures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet, with a fever which closes the fatal scene.

Persons labouring under this terrible malady are much disposed to venery.

Most of these symptoms are also observed in the elephantiasis.

Bleeding and antimonial vomits seem to be proper here, especially in the beginning.

R Sulphur.

- ℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv.
 Mercur. calcinat. lævigat. ℥ij.
 Gum. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.
 Ol. fassafra gutt. xx.
 Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n°. lxxx. sumat iij.
 omni nocte h. s. superbib. haustum apozem.
 seq. tepefact.
- ℞ Decoct. sarsaparil. ℔i℔.
 Aq. juniper. c. ℥iv.
 Sal. diuretic. ℥ij. m. Sumat etiam ℥viij. hu-
 jus. mane in lecto cum vin. antimon.
 gutt. xl.

This should be continued for two or three months at least, with a due regard, at the same time, to a proper regimen. All fat, or pickled and dried meats should be avoided, as well as pork, high fauces, butter, cheese, beer, and spirits.

This disease sometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint-evil, depriving the patient of all sensation; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and vessels, so as to occasion the dropping off of the joints; and at last ulcerating the whole body, and becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The kermes mineral, with camphire, may probably be of use in these cases, with a decoct. sarsaparil.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Lepra Græcorum.

THE *leprosy of the Greeks* is a disease much more known in hot countries than in our parts; and is very desperate and deplorable in its effects, and not easily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in dry scurfy scales and scabs, and is deeper rooted in the skin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often destroys not only the cuticle, but even the excretory vessels and surface of the skin itself, and discharges a thickish sort of liquor, which forms itself into crusts and scales, which is the pathognomonic symptom of this most hideous disease.

The diet should be very sparing, light, and easy; the body be kept lax; and, frequent use be made of warm baths, in which emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, persisted in for five or six weeks, will be often effectual:

U

R Mercur.

R Mercur. calcinat. gr. vi.
 Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. xxiv.
 Pil. e styrac. gr. xxv.
 Syr. e mecon. q. s. f. pil. vij. non deaurandæ;
 sumat unam omni nocte h. s.

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this disease :

R Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. sumat omni nocte h. s.
 & omni alter. mane sumat ʒij. sal. polychrest. in ℥i. aq. fontan. cum paululo fyr. simplicis mist. Persistat in usu horum pro re nata.

Sea-water is also useful.

Vel,

R Mercur. calcinat gr. j.
 Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. iij.
 Conserv. cynosbat. ʒi. f. bolus horâ somni sumend. superbib. haustum decoct. farsaparillæ.

Vel,

R Æthiop. mineral.
 Antimon. lævigat. āā ʒiʒ.
 Conserv. cochl. hortens. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. elect. sumat n. m. molem ter in die superbib. haustum decoct. farsaparillæ; vel interior. cortic. ulmi; vel aq. benedict. comp. ʒiv.

Vel,

R Sulphur. antimon. præcip.
 Merc. dulc. subl. āā ʒij.

Mercurius

Mercurius in crassum pulverem redact. lævi-
getur super marmor. per vices addendo
paulatim sulphur. antimon. & diuturno tritu
fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel,

℞ Hujus pulveris ℥β.
Gum. guaiac. ℥iij.
Resin. guaiac. ℥ij.
Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. massa pilularis ex cujus
sing. drachm. formentur. pil. n°. xxi. su-
mat duas vel tres h. s. & mane.

This method, closely followed for five
or six weeks, has often cured the most
obstinate skin diseases; and I should, at
the same time, strongly recommend the
decoct. lignorum to be drank very plen-
tifully.—The following medicated wine
may likewise be of use:

℞ Acetof.
Becabung.
Nastur. aquatic.
Cochl. hortens. āā m. iij.
Rad. enul. campan.
--- Raphan. rustic. āā ℥iβ.
Sem. cochlear. hortens. ℥i. vini alb. ℥iv. di-
gere per duos dies & cola; sumat ℥iv. bis
in die.

The leprosy, commonly met with in
England, seems to be a local disease of
U 2 the

the cutis, and its vessels and glands; and may sometimes be owing to what the common people call a surfeit, or cold. Of nine cases in ten of the leprous patients who frequent the waters of Bath, as is found by long experience, the stagnating humours seem to have acquired various degrees of acrimony, and to give a preternatural hardness and thickness to the cutis.—Mercurials, and the remedies recommended above, with warm bathing, will contribute greatly to cleanse and soften the cutis; and afterwards the cortex, sea-bathing, exercise, and a milk diet, will be proper to strengthen the whole body, and restore a natural and plentiful perspiration.

Scabby eruptions on the skin, which are so frequently met with in common practice, require the same kind of treatment which hath just now been prescribed for the lepra. These sorts of cutaneous diseases are commonly called *scorbutic eruptions*; but are carefully to be distinguished from the real *scorbutic spots*, which are not of a scabby or scurfy nature,

ture, as in these cases, but are purple, yellow, or livid spots, not raised above the surface of the skin, but greatly resemble bruise-marks, and flea-bites. A mistake here, might be of very dangerous consequence; for the true *scurvy* is a putrid disease, which requires lenient and antiseptic remedies, and where mercurials and rough medicines might prove fatal; whereas in the cutaneous foulnesses, we are now speaking of, they are frequently of the greatest service.

In some obstinate cutaneous eruptions, the following medicated drinks have been found very useful :

℞ Summit. junip. incis. ℥ij.

Baccar. junip. contus.

Zingib. incis. āā ʒij.

Caryoph. aromat. contus. ʒij. coque in aq. pur. cong. ix. ad colatur. cong. viij. paulò ante finem cocturæ adjiciendo caryoph. et adde sing. cong. liquoris colati, spum. sacchar. (*molasses*) ℥j. tum ponatur in loco tepido, & Spum. cerevis. (*yeast*) ℥ß. adject. fiat fermentatio, quâ peractâ reponatur liquor lagenis vitreis, bene clausis, ad usum; et bibat æger ℥j. quotidie horis medicis.

R Fol. cochl. hortens. ℥j.

— nasturt. aquat.

— becabung.

Summit. abietis.

———— genistæ, āā m. x.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

— lapath. acut. āā ℥j.

Aurant. incis. n^o. xx. m. et adde cerevisiæ
non lupulata, tempore fermentationis,
cong. x. et quando ad maturitatem perve-
nerit, sit pro potu ordinario.

To this may be occasionally added,

Rad. rhabarb.

Sem. finap.

Canel. alb.

In very viscid habits gum. guaiac. millepedes, æthiops, and steel, will be ad-
viseable.

In a variety of cases, where the skin has been over-run with a watery, itchy, spreading eruption, more particularly incident to old people, nothing has been more effectual than a strong decoction of the juniper tops and berries long persist-
ed in, and drank to the quantity of a quart a day. Should this fail, the pil. Æthiopic. will be worth trying.

A de-

A decoction of the inner-bark of the common elm, gathered fresh from the tree, has likewise been found of service in cutaneous foulnesses ;

℞ Cort. ulm. interior. recent. ℥iv.

Aq. font. ℔iv. coque ad colatur. ℔ij. cujus bibat. ℔℔. bis in die.

It should be continued for a length of time to answer any good purpose ; and if the efflorescene of the skin should be increased after its first taking, it is rather a circumstance in its favour.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Yaws.

THIS also is a distemper of African origin ; brought from thence by the negroes, who are generally attacked with it once in their lives, and it seems to have a great affinity with the leprosy of the Jews. It appears without pain or sickness, in small pimples level with the skin, increasing and becoming pustules ; soon after which the cuticle becomes white, cracks, and rubs off, and a clear

serum exudes, and then dries. These pustules contain no pus; but a white slough appears, and under it a red fungous flesh, which protrudes and grows to the size of a mulberry. They are observable every where on the body, but more remarkably on the genitals, anus, arms, and face: when large, they are fewer in number, and vice versa. The hairs turn white, and the skin acquires a loathsome whitish aspect. This malady is also infectious, and yet the patient loses neither his strength nor appetite.

The patient should, in the first place, be debarred all society; then,

℞ Æthiop. mineral. ℥i℥.

Antimon. crud. præp.

Theriac. Andromach. āā ℥j.

Camphor. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem h. s. & mane; superbib. vini antimon. gutt. l. ex haustu decoct. sarsaparillæ tepescit.

When the disease seems to be at a stand, give calomel, so as to excite a salivation, to the quantity of a pound and a half in twenty-four hours; let the discharge

discharge then decline gradually, purge gently, and give the decoct. farfaparil.

The ulcers, &c. may be touched with the following :

R Mercur. sublim. corrosiv. ʒi.
Spirit. vin. rectificat. ʒij. m.

In case the salivation in its progress seems ineffectual to stop the spreading of the disease, desist, and give alteratives. The medicines prescribed for the lepra Græcorum, will be equally proper in this disease; and dress the parts with the following :

R Unguent. basilic. flav. ʒj.
Merc. corros. rub. lævigat. ʒj.
Alum. ust. ʒß. m.

Then cicatrize with the epulotic ointment; to which add alum. ust. pro re nata.

Some give the solution of corrosive sublimate.

The bones have been frequently found affected with nodes in this disease, and have become carious and spongy. This is an incurable case.

The

The reliques of this disease frequently leave a great pain in the soles of the feet, which continues for a considerable time. Under these circumstances warm bathing, and paring the callous skin, together with the use of an escharotic powder, or ointment, will be found very effectual.

Repellent applications are commonly very injurious, and so is the over-hasty exhibition of mercurials.—Nature is first to be assisted, by endeavouring to deposit the materia peccans, and determining it towards the surface; and then to expel the virus as soon as it can be done.

CHAP. X.

Of the Scurvy.

THE scurvy is a putrid disease very fatal to seamen, and to people shut up in garrisons and besieged places, who are in want of vegetables, fermented liquors, and a sound nourishing diet. It commonly begins with heaviness, weariness, and a disinclination to move or stir about; these are succeeded by spongy putrid

putrid gums, an offensive breath, a fallow and bloated countenance; hæmorrhages from the nose and gums; difficulty of breathing, especially on motion; dejection of spirits; swelling of the legs; purple, yellow, or livid spots on the skin, not rising above the surface, greatly resembling bruise-marks, and flea-bites; tumors in various parts of the arms and legs; and a contraction in the flexor tendons of the ham.

The method of cure ought to be adapted to the circumstances of those who are the most subject to this disease; that is, seafaring people, during long cruises, and tedious voyages: for it would be in vain to prescribe plenty of vegetables, and fresh broths, for the cure of such patients as these, where neither vegetables, nor broths, are to be had.

DR. MACBRIDE advises highly dried malt to be carried out to sea, for the cure of the scurvy, and gives some instances of its success. The malt is to be ground daily in a hand-mill, according as it is required, and to be brewed into

wort

wort. Take one measure (suppose a quart) of the ground malt, and pour on it three measures of boiling water; stir them well, and let the mixture stand, close covered up, for three or four hours; after which, strain off the liquor. The wort is to be boiled up into a panada, with the sea-biscuit, or some of the dried fruits that are usually carried to sea; and the scorbutic patients are to make at least two meals a day on this mess, and are to drink a quart, or more, if it shall be found to agree (always beginning, however, with a smaller dose, and gradually increasing it) of the fresh infusion, in the course of the twenty-four hours. The grains from whence the wort hath been strained off, are to be applied as a poultice to the stiffened hams, with the addition of a little sweet oil. When the wort purges too much, it must be omitted, or the dose lessened; or as much of the elixir of vitriol as will make the drink gratefully sour, must be added: or if it should gripe so much as to create distress, fifteen or twenty drops

drops of liquid laudanum may be given at bed-time in two spoonfuls of cinnamon-water.

DR. HULME, in his *Libellus de Scorbuto*, recommends the juice of oranges, or lemons, to be carried to sea, and to be preserved in casks in the manner shown hereafter. He directs the cure of the scurvy to commence with administering a gentle cathartic, if the patient be costive; after which, ʒj. of the pulv. cort. Peru. is to be given with ʒj. of the juice of oranges, or lemons, and to be repeated three times a day. The limbs, in the mean time, are to be well rubbed, night and morning, with vinegar; and by pursuing this method for a fortnight, or three weeks, the disease is generally removed. If there should be a great difficulty of breathing, and the cortex, when thus given in substance, should increase it, he prescribes the following tincture;

R Cort. Peru. pulv. ʒiiss.

Myrrh. pulv. ʒss.

Spir. vin. Gallic. ℥j. digere ut f. tinctura,
cujus sumat semunciam ter in die, cum un-
cia una succi vel aurantiorum, vel limonum.

Sweating

Sweating is an evacuation he greatly recommends in this malady; his words are, “*sudor enim vita scorbuticorum est, in omni cœlo, in omni ætate.*” For this purpose, he recommends the following elixir :

R Gum. benzoin.

Opii colat.

Croc. āā ʒj.

Camphor.

Ol. anis. āā ʒij.

Spir. vin. Gallic. ℥j. Digere et cola, ut fiat elixir sudorificum.

This is to be given every night, when the patient is warm in bed, from ʒj. to ʒβ. in a decoction of the shavings of fir; drinking afterwards a pint of that decoction warm. The patient may also use the fir-decoction for common drink; which may be improved by the addition of a little coarse brown sugar, or molasses.

During the whole course of the disease, he orders the body to be kept lax by gentle purgatives. If, at the commencement of it, the patient be seized with an acute pain of the breast, though without

out any fever, he may lose six or eight ounces of blood, and a vesicatory may be applied to the part. If the stomach be oppressed, a vomit of ipecac. or oxymel scillit. may be given with safety. The *scorbutic asthma* is to be removed, he says, by the juice of oranges, or lemons, given either in its simple state, or in the form of a syrup; by gentle cathartics; and by sweating the patient every night with the *sudorific elixir*, and the decoction of fir-shavings before mentioned. For the *scorbutic dysentery*, and colic pains attending it, he advises the patient, besides the common remedies prescribed for a dysentery, to sit over the steams of hot vinegar, and afterwards orders orange, or lemon juice, to be rubbed plentifully into the pores of the skin, with a view that it may enter the circulation without injuring the intestines. The patient's strength is, at the same time, to be supported by cordials, and antiseptic remedies.

If *ulcers* attend, they are to be treated with the application of dry lint, and gentle compression. If very putrid, he directs

directs the tinct. myrrh. or tinct. cort. Peru. to be applied to them; and if large, or painful, a poultice of oat-meal boiled in vinegar and water, with the addition of a little oil, to be used over the dressings. *Scorbutic pains* and swellings are to be relieved by the application of vinegar alone, or rather with the addition of olive oil, or of liniment. saponac. But, for this purpose, he says, the juice of oranges or lemons, with a little oil, exceeds all other applications. When the *gums* are swelled and distended with black blood, they are to be scarified; after the discharge of the blood, the mouth is to be washed three or four times a day, with a gargle of barley-water and tincture of myrrh, with the addition of a little alum, which is all that is necessary. “Aliquando gingivas (inquit) sibi reliqui, nullo remedio extrinsecus admoto; atque inter aliquot dies, nautæ simplices multùm mirati sunt cogitare, quomodo præsidium in stomachum acceptum, rursus ad gingivas, et rediret, et sanaret.” And lastly, he directs the patient, during the
the

the cure, to be strictly forbid the use of all salt meats, and to be confined entirely to the vegetable part of the sea-diet; and if there be portable soup on board, which is generally allowed in the British navy, one ounce of it is to be given to each sick person daily, boiled up with a little barley, rice, or oat-meal; and this comfortable mess, he says, may be seasoned occasionally with onions, garlic, or currants.

Prevention.

The prevention of the scurvy is of the greatest consequence to all maritime nations, but particularly so to Great Britain; and therefore deserves the serious attention of those who preside over our naval affairs.

DR. MACBRIDE, in his Experimental Essays, says that if the men in the navy were cloathed in the same regular, exact, and uniform manner as they are in the army; and were allowed, while at sea, a daily portion of sugar; he will venture to promise, that, in a time of war, we shall annually save some thousands

of useful lives; and sincerely wishes that sugar or molasses may hereafter be allowed, as a part of sea-provisions. He reckons excessive moisture as the general cause of the scurvy, and is of opinion, that the greatest share of those terrible putrid diseases, that sweep off such multitudes of our seamen, take their first rise from a want of necessary cloathing.

DR. HULME, who has wrote an useful treatise professedly on this subject, entitled *A Proposal for Preventing the Scurvy in the British Navy*, supposes that the principal cause of the scurvy is not in the weakened spring, or foulness of a ship's atmosphere, as DR. MEAD imagines; nor in the moisture of the air, according to DR. LIND; but in *the diet* of our seamen. And hence he is of opinion that, if this can be so far improved as to obviate the bad effects arising from thence, the other causes, in all human probability, will be inconsiderable, and the scurvy will rarely if ever appear.—With this view he proposes, that one ounce and an half of the juice
of

of oranges, or lemons, and two ounces of coarse brown sugar be daily allowed to each man in his majesty's navy; to be mixed with his allowance of spirit and water, commonly called *Grog*. And he further advises, that the said liquor be so far diluted with water, as that the whole allowance to each man may be equal to three pints; and served out to him regularly three times a day: this in cold climates, or in temperate ones in the winter time. But in all hot climates, and in the heat of summer in temperate ones, a greater quantity of drink, he says, is required; and then the liquor should be so far diluted with water, as that each man may have four pints a day. When small beer, or wine, is allowed the ship's company, instead of spirit, he advises the same quantity of the juice and sugar to be mixed therewith, as is directed for the *Grog*; and to be so far diluted with water, as that it may be served out in the same proportion, and in the same manner. By these means, continues he, there will be such a quantity of vegetable antiscorbutic

X 2

juices

juices thrown gradually into the body every day, by way of diet, as, in all human probability, will entirely counteract the bad effects arising from the putrescent and noxious qualities of the remainder of the sea-food; and thus hinder the body from running into that state of corruption, which is the genuine and true source of the scurvy.

As to the preservation of the juice, he observes, that the orange-merchants, in London, preserve their orange-juice very successfully, in casks, for several years together; and he proposes their method (which he describes) as an example for the general supply of the navy. But when ships are abroad, and touch at any place where oranges, limes, or lemons grow; their juice, he says, may be easily prepared, in a sufficient quantity, without any further trouble, than squeezing the fruit, and passing the juice through a piece of flannel, hair-cloth, or sieve, into a cask. For it is then fit for immediate use, if so required, and may be drawn off as it is wanted, every day, till the whole is consumed; only observing

observing not to take it out at the bung-hole, but draw it off at the end of the cask by means of a cock, which should always be of wood. But if time and opportunity will admit of it, it would always be the best to let the juice stand at rest, for a few days, in order to settle and clarify itself; and then draw off the pure juice into a cask, well seasoned with a little rum, or brandy. When a cask of juice is broached for use, there is to be a vent-hole made at its top, stopped with a spill; which is to be managed just in the same manner as is done for beer; and the cask may be flung under the half-deck, or in any other convenient part of the ship. He remarks, that wood is much preferable to glass, or any other material, for the preservation of the juice; that the larger the quantity of liquor, which is kept together in a cask, the better it will preserve; and that the juice of oranges and lemons should never be mixed and prepared together in the same vessel, but always be kept separately. The juice of oranges is preferable to that of lemons, in point of

X 3

keeping.

keeping. He supposes that the juice of oranges, lemons, or limes, when prepared and kept in casks, in the manner he describes, will preserve good, at sea, as well as most kinds of wine. And I am inclined to be of the same opinion; for I have had a large cask of lime-juice sent me from the West Indies, which was shook about in the ship, by contrary winds and stormy weather, for a long time together; yet, after continuing on board for eighteen months, it remained fresh, well-flavoured, and fine.

Another improvement which he proposes to be made in the British sea-diet, is, that the whole ship's company should be regularly supplied with a mess of portable soup boiled up in their pease, every time that they are allowed them. He observes that the same method which is proposed for preventing the scurvy at sea, will be equally applicable, to all garrisons and places whatever, that are in danger of being besieged; and that these should be as regularly supplied with that kind of antiscorbutic diet, for the preservation of their health and strength,

as

as with powder and ball to defend themselves with: for what are powder and ball, says he, without men capable of using them?

For private ships in the East-India service, after they have been out for some time, he recommends a quantity of the juice of oranges, limes, or lemons, and brown sugar, to be mixed with water, without the addition of any wine or spirits, and served out regularly three times a day, as advised for the royal navy. In the Guinea trade also he thinks this will be of particular service, and tend more to the preservation of the *Slaves*, than any other method they have yet fallen upon; and especially as they are so much accustomed to the vegetable acid in their native country.

Another method which he proposes for the prevention of the scurvy, is to carry molasses, or coarse brown sugar, to sea, and a little portable yeast; in order to brew into a liquor, for daily use, in imitation of spruce beer. Take, for instance, some deal-shavings, that smell strong of the turpentine, and boil them

for some time (so as to render the liquor bitter) in such a proportion of water, as, when added to the quantity you intend to brew, will make the whole just sufficiently warm for the act of fermentation. Then add the molasses, or sugar, and a little of the yeast. Two gallons of molasses, or eight pounds of sugar, will be sufficient for a hoghead of liquor. Instead of the deal-shavings, he says a little Strasburgh turpentine, or that obtained from the spruce-fir, may be made use of, by rubbing a little in a stone or marble mortar with a thick solution of gum Arabic, and then gradually adding thereto some water, and you will have a smooth, neat, milky solution, with which the quantity of water to be brewed, may be medicated at pleasure. The liquor may be worked in a skuttle-butt, placed somewhere within the heat of the fire (if in a cold climate) in the galley; and which should be kept flung, to prevent the effects of the motion of the ship. It soon works, and afterwards fines, and is fit for use in a very short time. Stinking water, he finds by experiments,

periments, is rendered perfectly sweet by fermentation, and is therefore as good as sweet water for the purpose of brewing. The cask containing the beer, when in use, should be hung up under the half deck, or in any other convenient part of the ship; and be drawn off daily by means of a cock, till the whole be expended. The manner in which he prepares his *portable yeast*, is to dip little pieces of tow into the yeast, when thick and settled, and dry them in a very gentle heat; and then put them up into small boxes, to prevent them from being broken, and destroyed. When it comes to be used, it must be put into a little warm water, and kept there in a gentle heat, till it begins to rise up, and work itself into a light active barm, fit for the purpose of fermentation.

The reverend and learned DR. PRIESTLEY proposes, for the prevention of the scurvy, that the water which the seamen drink be impregnated with *fixed air*. With this view, he hath invented a cheap and easy method of combining a large portion of this antiseptic element with water;

ter; but for the particulars of the process, I must refer the reader to the perusal of the author's directions.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Scrophula.

THIS disease is attended with scirrhous unequal tumours, which chiefly affect the glandular parts of the body; especially about the neck, and under the jaws. In the eye it creates inflammation; in the eye-lids, a foreness and small ulcerations; and in the canthi, a fistula lachrymalis: in the lips, thickness and chaps; and, sometimes, it even ulcerates the nostrils.

These affections generally are not attended with pain, neither do the tumours readily suppurate.

In children these tumours may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercise, and a proper course of alteratives, may possibly relieve; without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become truly scrophulous.

The

The diet should be light and of easy digestion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercise in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-establishment of health.—Pork, cheese, butter; all smoaked and dried meats; fish, pickles, and high aromatic sauces are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper restrictions, may be necessary; then,

℞ Rad. jalap. pulv. gr. xv.
 Merc. dulc. præp. gr. iij.
 Ol. carui gutt. j.
 Syr. rosar. q. s. f. bolus summo mane sumendus cum debito regimine.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥i.
 Merc. dulc. præp. gr. v.
 Ol. carui gutt. j.
 Syr. ros. q. s. m.

Then the following:

℞ Spong. ust. ℥i.
 Pulv. rhab. gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & vespere
 sumendus superbib. haustus feri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. & millepedes have been found very serviceable in scrophulous

lous cafes. Sea-water drinking, and immerfions in the fame element, have of late years much prevailed, and with fome fuccefs, adhering to a courfe of alteratives at the fame time ;

R *Æthiop mineral.*

——— *vegetab. āā ʒij.*

Milleped. præp. ʒ ʒ.

Spong. uft.

Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ʒij.

Conferv. lujulæ ʒvj.

Syr. alth. q. f. ut f. elect. de quo fumat n. m. molem mane & vefperi superbib. decoct. farsaparil. ꝥ ʒ. vel aq. marinæ eandem quantitatem.

The *æthiop. antimon.* has done great things in thefe cafes.

Sea-water is chiefly ferviceable where the obftructions of the glands of the neck and vifcera are recent ; alfo in obftructions of the liver, and in tumours of the joints in general, not fuppurated. When the glands become foftened by the internal ufe of the water, then bathing, with a courfe of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the fpot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly difeafed, have been much extolled.

R *Sulph.*

R Sulph. antimon. præcip. ʒiʒ.

Milleped. ʒi.

Sagapen. ʒi.

Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. pil. n^o. xxiv. quârum iv.
sumat mane & horâ somni superbib. hauf-
tum sequentem :

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.

Spirit. lavend. c. ʒi.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xx.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. m.

Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment. ophthal-
mic. has been known to do service in a
scrophulous ophthalmia.

I knew one instance where a quarter
of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank
at noon, resolved glandular obstructions
under the maxillæ, in one week's time,
and improved the constitution in every
other respect.

Extract. cicutæ seems worthy of trial
in this disease, in adults. Begin with
small doses, and increase them with cau-
tion. It may be given as follows :

R Extract. cicut. ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non deaur. su-
mat iij. h. s. mane & meridiæ.

I say in adults, for I have seen bad ef-
fects from the ext. cicut. in young people.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Rickets.

THIS disorder affects the bones of children, and causes a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion of them.

It may arise from various causes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children; when they have been too tightly swathed in some parts, and too loose in others; keeping them too long in one and the same position; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may proceed from a lax habit; at others, from want of proper motion.

It usually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the sixth or seventh year of the child's age. The head becomes large, and the fontanella keeps long open; the countenance is full and florid; the joints knotty and distorted, especially about the wrists; less near the ancles.—The ribs protuberate,

berate, and grow crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria swell; a cough and disorders of the lungs succeed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child moves but weakly, and waddles.

The regimen should be light, and properly seasoned; the air dry and clear. Exercise and motion should be encouraged, and bandage, as well as instruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper situation; but we should take care that they be so formed as not to put the child in pain, or restrain it too much.

Cold bathing is of infinite use; after which we should not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, so as to encourage a free diaphoresis. The back should be well rubbed with spir. rosmar. spir. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel,

R Ol. palmæ ʒij.

Bals. Peru.

Ol. nuc. mosch. express. āā ʒj.

— caryoph.

— succin. āā gut. xi.

Spir.

Spir. sal. ammon. ʒij. et inungentur partes affectæ quotidie.

A few grains of ipecacoanha may now and then be proper; and then the following:

℞ Æthiop. miner.

Rhab. pulv. āā gr. v.

Spec. aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in septimana repetendus.

Chalybeates are very serviceable;

℞ Vin. chalyb. gutt. xx. ad lx. ex cochl. ij. decoct. cort. Peru. bis in die.

Vel,

℞ Tinct. mart. in spir. sal. gutt. v. ad xx. c cochl. j. infus. amar. simp. circa meridiem et vesperi.

Millepedes may be of service; a decoction of the bark, with red wine, in moderation, after dinner, are also very proper.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Lues Venerea.

THE lues venerea generally makes its appearance with buboes, chancres, and scabby eruptions. These kinds of eruptions are generally of a tawny yellow

yellow hue, and not attended with much itching, and the skin underneath is of a reddish brown, or copper-colour. They chiefly occupy the roots of the hair about the forehead and temples. Nocturnal pains affect the shins, arms, and heads; then nodes appear on the skull and tibiæ, which are very painful, and the bones at length become rotten and carious; the throat grows ulcerous, and thence the disease creeps towards the nose, which these ulcers sometimes destroy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the inside of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; and deafness: at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.—Various, in short, are the symptoms under which these miserable patients languish.

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed state, bleeding being first premised, especially in plethoric persons, and the most effectual method of raising it seems to be by unction.

R Argent. viv. ℥i.

Axung. porcin. ℥ij. m. ut f. unguentum.

Of this let the patient rub in ʒij. every night with his own hands, from the ankles upwards to the knee, then all round the joints, and so on successively to his thighs, all which parts are to be covered with flannel drawers and worsted stockings. When one ounce of the ointment has been used, it will be best to wait its effects, and to proceed gradually, so that the salivation may not be too hastily brought on. In case the mouth begins to be sore and swell, use but ʒj. of the ointment once in twenty-four hours.

It happens sometimes, that, to raise the spitting, it will require more than one ounce of the argent. viv. Examine the mouth carefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already used; and it is certainly more eligible to effect a spitting without occasioning the head to swell, if it can possibly be done. If no symptoms of a salivation appear, after some few days, vomit with turpeth. mineral. gr. v. and give very plentifully of warm gruel, whey, or chicken-broth.—In case of a diarrhœa,

℞ Elect. e scordio ℥i.
 Pul. e bolo comp. f. o. ℥β. f. bolus sumend.
 statim & repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum
 cochl. iv. julep. seq.

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥vj.
 ————— spirit. ℥i.
 Tinctur. Japon. ℥iij. m.

Order the patient the decoct. alb. for
 common drink. If the looseness be
 attended with a violent pain and grip-
 ing,

℞ Decoct. alb. ℥viij.
 Opij solut. grana duo, f. enema.

Vel,

℞ Juscul. vervecin. ℥β.
 Confect. Fracast.
 Theriac. Andromach. āā ℥iij. m. f. enema.

Order at the same time some red wine
 with spices.

Should the salivation be too suddenly
 raised and endanger the patient, bleed
 largely, and throw up brisk cathartic
 clysters repeatedly.

If the salivation continues too long,
 you may easily lower it by gentle purges:

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ij.
 Tinctur. senæ ℥iij.
 Y 2

Sal.

Sal. diuretic. ʒ β.

Syr. ros. ʒi. f. haustus summo manè sumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

To raise a salivation by calomel, give five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till the patient has taken about one drachm; then stop, and proceed with caution. Nothing requires more attention than the exhibition of mercury; since men, differing greatly in their constitutions, will be variously affected by its use. The discharge of about two or three pints of saliva a day is a sufficient quantity; and this should be continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the distemper.—After which gentle purges, and the decoct. sarsaparil. drank to the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great service:

℞ Rad. sarsaparil. ʒiv.

—— ginseng. ʒ β. coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ℥iv. ad ℥ij. cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper to wash the mouth with,

℞ Vin.

℞ Vin. rub. ꝥ ℥.
 Tinctur. myrrh.
 Mel. commun. āā ʒ ℥. m.

Vel,

℞ Tinctur. rosar.

where it is not too sharp.

Vel,

℞ Mucilag. sem. cydon. ʒiv.
 Tinctur. rosar. ʒij. m.

In case of an ulcerated throat, use the spirit. sal. mar. Gl. lowered with water ʒi. to ʒij. but a more effectual application is cinnabarine fumigations, to the quantity of ʒj. of the cinnabar at a time.

Opiates will most effectually relieve the nocturnal pains, till a radical cure can be effected.

Those who are unwilling to undergo a salivation, may be cured sometimes by the following method :

℞ Mercur. calcinat. gr. i. ad duo.
 Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque.
 Extract. Thebaic. semigranum ad granum unum.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus omni nocte
sumendus horâ somni.

R Rad. mezerei ʒij.

— sarsaparil. ʒiij. coque in aq. font. ℥iv.
ad ℥ij. sumat ℥ß. ter vel quater in die.

This method should be closely pursued till there appear no more symptoms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have disappeared.—Warm bathing would certainly assist this method greatly.

Some give the mercur. corros. sublim. in solution, from half a grain to one grain, twice a day, joined to a decoction of sarsaparilla. The way to prepare the corrosive solution, is, to dissolve as much sublimate in brandy, or spir. vin. ten. as will give half a grain to an ounce of solution. Some mix the solution with the decoct. sarsaparil.—We are told of much success attending this method of curing the lues. How far the constitution may or may not suffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small doses of calomel joined with rhubarb, or some of the powerful alteratives, judiciously given, may be very efficacious in the lues of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinnabar. Sublimate given to gr. β . every day, also tends much towards a radical extirpation of these kinds of ulcers.

Venereal *nodes*, and nocturnal *pains* depending on a venereal cause, may be happily relieved by the decoct. mezer.

R Cort. mezer. rec. \mathfrak{z} j.

Aq. font. cong. i β . coque ad cong. i. sub fin.
add. glycyrrhiz. incis. \mathfrak{z} j. hujus bib. \mathfrak{ss} β .
ter quaterve in die.

It must be persisted in for two or three months; and if other venereal symptoms attend, mercurials must be joined with the decoction.

C L A S S IX,

O F F L U X E S.

S E C T. I.

A L V I N E F L U X.

C H A P. I.

Of a Diarrhœa.

A DIARRHŒA is too frequent a discharge of the contents of the intestines, without violent degrees of pain or sickness. The effects are loss of appetite; sometimes a nausea, fever, weak pulse, dry skin, and a continual thirst.

The diet should be sago, rice-gruel, sea-biscuit, panada, gum Arabic dissolved in the common drink, decoct. alb. &c.

If the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacoan. which should be occasionally repeated.

R Pulv,

R Pulv. rhabarb.

Elect. e scordio āā ʒi.

Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

Vel,

R Tinctur. rhabarb. vin. ʒi.

Pulv. rhabarb. ʒß.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x. f. haustus h. f. sumend.

If the diarrhœa be occasioned by an obstructed perspiration,

R Pulv. ipecacoanh. gr. iv.

Spec. aromatic. gr. vi.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus mane primo deglutiendus.

R Julep. e Creta ʒvj.

Tinctur. stomachic. ʒj.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒj. f. mixtura cujus summat cochl. iij. larga subinde, præsertim post singulas sedes liquidas.

R Julep. e Creta ʒiß.

Tinct. stomach. ʒij.

Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

Vel,

R Amyli ʒiß.

Aq. cinnamom. simp. ʒx.

Tinct. Theb. gut. iij.

Sacchar. ʒß. f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

R Aq.

℞ Aq. menth. vulg. simp. ℥vij.

— nuc. moschat. ℥i.

Sperm. cet.

Gum. Arabic.

Amyli pulv. āā ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinquaginta.

Syr. Diacod. ℥ʒ. f. mixtur. cujus sumat cochl.
ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

In case bad digestion has occasioned this disorder, the Peruvian bark may be prescribed to advantage, the primæ viæ having been previously cleared: if from an obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics and warm cloathing. This is more particularly useful in American and West Indian constitutions. Riding on horse-back, when the season and strength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercise by no means to be neglected: and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilbury-water, given as follows:

Take two or three lumps of triple refined sugar, and the white of a new-laid egg; beat them well up together into a fine froth; then mix it with a gill-glass full of the Tilbury-water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

C H A P. II.

Of the Dysentery.

A DYSENTERY is attended with violent gripings in the bowels; bloody, mucous, or purulent discharges; excessive pains in the anus, with frequent inclination to go to stool, and different degrees of fever. If the small intestines are the seat of the disorder, it is known by the pain being a little above the navel, and the blood being more perfectly intermixed with the fæces.

Bleeding will be very necessary in this case; then a vomit; which repeat occasionally, as the symptoms require.

R Pulv. rhab. tost. ℥i.
 Elect. e scordio ʒß.
 Extract. Thebaic. gr. ʒ.
 Ol. cinnamom. gutt. j.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus post emetici operationem deglutiendus.

Vel,

R Julep. e Cretâ ʒiß.
 Conf. Damocrat. ℥i. m. f. haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend.

Give

Give fresh unskimmed broth for drink,
and inject the following clysters :

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.
Extract. Thebaic. grana duo. m. f. enema.

Vel,

℞ Ther. Androm. ℥iij.
Lact. vaccin. recent. ℥iv. m.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iv.
Elect. e scordio ℥β. m.

Vel,

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.
Theriac. Andromach. ℥ij.
Ol. amygd. ℥i. m.

Balsamics are of more use in this disorder than in the diarrhœa.

℞ Sperm. cet.
Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.
Pulv. e tragacanth. comp.
Elect. e scordio āā ℥i.
Diacod. q. s. ut f. electarium.

An epidemic dysentery, attended with great pain in the bowels and large discharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæsections, vomits, and pil. styrac. from gr. vj. ad gr. viij. omni nocte.

Nitre

Nitre and antiphlogistics are highly commended, for the dysentery in the West Indies, where the fever runs high. The most judicious manner of exhibiting the nitre for the dysentery, is with small doses of the balsam. Locatelli, or elect. e scordio, Two grains of the ipecacoanha root fresh powdered, with ʒi. of Theriac. Andromach. has also been found a useful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleeding, &c. a few doses of the vitrum antimonii ceratum, from five grains to half a scruple, given at proper distances, and with an opiate after each, have been very successfully tried.

But, perhaps, small doses of the pulv. ipecacoanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more so, as it generally tends to promote a diaphoresis, a most desirable circumstance in this disease; especially if it happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

The following electaries may be very useful where the pain and foreness of the bowels are urgent:

R. Balsam.

℞ Balsam. Locatell. ℥i.
 Theriac. Andromach. ℥℔.
 Sperm. cet. ℥iij.
 Pulv. e bol. c. cum opio ℥ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro electario.

Vel,

℞ Sperm. cet.
 Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.
 Pulv. e tragacanth. c.
 Elect. e scordio āā ℥i℔.
 Syr. diacod. q. s. ut f. elect.

If attended with a *tenesmus*, order emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters; clysters of mutton broth, without salt, may be injected to the quantity of a pint, with xxx. or xl. drops of the tinct. Thebaic.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥vj.
 Elect. e scordio ℥iij.
 Ol. amygd. ℥ij. m. f. enema.

Vel,

℞ Decoct. Alb. ℥℔℔.
 Elect. e scord. ℥℔.
 Ovi vitellum unius; m. f. enema.

C H A P. III.

Of the Lientery, and-Cæliac Passion.

THE *lienteria*, is that kind of looseness, where the aliment is discharged without much alteration ; and by which the body is wasted.

The *cæliaca*, is a looseness where the aliment is carried off liquid and indigested, resembling chyle. In general, vomits, with stomachics and warm corroborants, and a due regulation in the diet, with riding, bid fairest for relief.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Cholera Morbus.

THE cholera morbus is a violent vomiting and looseness ; from the bile regurgitating into the stomach, and descending liberally into the bowels ; attended with acute sharp pains, gripings, and inflation in the upper intestines ; great thirst, heat, and anxiety ; a quick and unequal pulse ; cold sweats ;

and in the last stage, a syncope, and coldness in the extremities. This disease is most frequent in summer, and in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young persons and children; old people seldom, but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad sign, when what is discharged by vomit has an excrementitious smell.

Chicken-broth should be freely drank to the quantity of six or eight quarts, and as fast as possible; and if the vomiting still continues, give an infusion of oat-bread, toasted brown, in water, which stays the vomiting; and then prescribe the following :

R Aq. cinn. simp. ℥i.

———— - spirit. ℥℥.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x. vel. xx. pro ratione ætatis.

Sacchar. alb. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. vel q. s. ad gratum saporem.

Likewise clysters of broth should be injected as fast as they are returned, till the pain abates.

S E C T. II.

H Æ M O R R H A G E S.

C H A P. I.

Of Bleeding at the Nose.

HÆMORRHAGES at the nose may arise from a plethora, or be occasioned by a thin, sharp, acrimonious humour lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the sanguineous vessels. They happen sometimes as a critical discharge in fevers; or may be periodical: if violent, they bring on faintness, pain, and pulsation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to hæmorrhages, and they frequently end in consumptions.

The diet should be cooling and balsamic; for drink, milk and water, barley-water, rice-gruel, and tinctur. rosar. Claret may also be sparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, especially if the patient be plethoric. The strength and

Z

pulse

pulse of the patient will determine how much you may draw off; and the body should, at the same time, be kept soluble: then,

R Aq. puræ ℥i.

Nitri ʒß.

Syr. e meconio ʒiij. ut f. haustus, quartâquâque horâ sumendus.

Vinegar snuffed up the nostrils, or tinctur. rosar. with a small portion of the vitriol. cœrul. dissolved in it, and doffils moistened therewith, and introduced into the nostrils, may be of service; as also cloths dipped into a solution of sal nitri, either in water, or vinegar.

R Pulv. e succin. c. ʒi.

Nitr. ʒß.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iß.

Tinctur. Japon. ʒij.

——— Thebaïc. gutt. iv.

Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus sumendus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel,

R Alum. ust. pulv. ʒß.

Sang. dracon. pulv. ʒi.

Syr.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. pil. n°. xvij. sumat iij.
ter in die. Vel capiat tinctur. Saturnin.
guttas viginti ad quadraginta.

R Pil. e styrace gr. sex. h. s. sumend.

CHAP. II.

Of Vomiting of Blood.

A VOMITING of blood frequently proceeds from the same causes as those which produce nasal hæmorrhages. The discharge is often so easily brought up, that it is supposed to come from the lungs; the stomach under these circumstances is often distended, and a sense of an oppressive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough where the stomach alone is concerned.

In case the pulse be strong and full, bleed, and repeat that operation pro re natâ; and give the following:

R Aq. puræ ℥ij.
Nitr. pur. ℥i.
Syr. e meconio ℥ij. m. f. haustus sumend.
quartâ quâque horâ.

The methods, in general, should be as already prescribed in the preceding chapter.

R Emuls. comm. ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥ij.

Nitr. ℥ij. m. pro potu ordinario.

R Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. ℥℥.

Camphor. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sumendus pro re natâ cum tinctur. rosar. ℥ij. post singulos bolos.

C H A P. III.

Of an Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood.

A PULMONIC hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a plethora, weak vessels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attended with a cough and short respiration; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be consumptive,

tive, you may, in general, judge it to come from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occasioned by a bruise or fall, it will be attended with pain.

A slender, nourishing, and cooling regimen is necessary under this complaint; such as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, sago with milk, &c.

The same treatment is of use here as is recommended for a bleeding at the nose, to be assisted occasionally with pediluvia, and gentle purging.—Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

R Pulv. g. Arabic.

—— e tragacanth. c.

—— amyli, āā ʒβ.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Mastich. ʒβ. m. f. pulvis fumendus ter in die cum cochl. iv. tinctur. rosar. sine acido.

R Rad. eryng. condit. ʒij.

Gum. Arab. ʒi.

Corn. cerv. ras.

Extract. Glycyrrh.

Balsam. Tolut. āā ʒβ. Coque simul in aq. calc.

et hordeat. āā ʒi. ad quadrantem horæ.

Coletur, et adde syr. balsam. ʒij. m. pro potu ordinario.

R Rad. eryng. condit.

Raf. corn. cerv. āā ℥i℔.

Coque in aq. hord. ℔iij. ad ℔ij. sub finem addend.

Rad. Glycyrrh. ℥℔.

G. Arab. ℥i. adde

Colaturæ fyr. bals. ℥℔. m. pro potu ordinario.

The general directions for treating cases attended with *bloody urine*, or an *hæmorrhoidal flux*, have been already delivered in pag. 48, and in pag. 192, &c. to which the reader is referred.

CHAP. IV.

Of an immoderate Flux of the Menfes.

WHEN the menfes continue too long, or come on too frequent for the strength of the patient, they are said to be immoderate; and are generally occasioned by weak vessels, thin blood, or a plethoric habit. This often happens in soft and delicate women, who use liquids too freely, especially tea. It also arises in consequence of abortions, and sometimes attends women who are obliged to work hard.

Venæsection

Venæsection is necessary, especially where the pulse will allow of it; and, where the hæmorrhage is excessive, opiates are of great use.

℞ Seri aluminosi ℥ij.
 Aq. cinn. spirit. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. Thebaic. gut. iij.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ
 sumendus; vel pro re natâ.

℞ Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.
 — e tragacanth. c. ʒß. m. f. pulv. cum
 cochl. tribus vel quatuor tinctur. ros. su-
 mendus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiß.
 Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f. ℥i.
 — Thebaic. gutt. ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥i. f. haustus ut jam dictum su-
 mendus.
 Applicetur spinæ dorsi emplastr. roborans.

Astringent fomentations may very properly be prescribed. Cloths dipped in decoct. cort. Peruv. with the addition of a small quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx. ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.—But we should be very

cautious not to check this evacuation too suddenly.

The vitriol. cœrul. in the following form, has been recommended :

R Vitriol. cœrul. ʒß.

Pulv. e succin. c. ʒiij. f. pulv. cujus sumat ʒß. ad gr. xv. quotidie.

This, however, requires great circumspection. The following has been advised by some eminent physicians :

R Cort. aurant. recent. n^o. vij.

Coque in ℥iij. aq. fontan. ad ℥ij. Colatur. adde sacch. alb. ʒi. elixir. vitriol. acid. gutt. lx. m. et sumat cochl. vi. tertiâ quâque horâ.

R Aq. cinn. simp. ℥iij.

Vitriol. cœrul. ʒi. solve ut f. tinctura, cujus sumat ʒij. ad ʒß. ter in die.

In *floodings*, decoct. cort. Peru. cum tinct. Thebaic. with rest and a nutritious diet, are generally proper.

Vel,

R Alum. ʒß.

Sang. dracon.

Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. vj.

Spec. aromat.

Rhabarb. āā gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus ter in die sumendus, cum haustulo tinct. rosar.

To

To confirm the cure and prevent a relapse, the body should be strengthened by proper exercise, mineral waters, a light balsamic nourishing diet; such as light broths, salop, red Port wine in moderation, and an easy chearful mind. Frictions and ligatures may likewise be conveniently tried.

When an immoderate flux of the menses, or floodings after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the discharge comes on, opium will, in such a case, answer better than astringents; and may be given in clysters, composed of decoct. flor. sicc. rosar. cum ʒj. tinct. Thebaic.

CHAP. V.

Of Abortion.

ABORTION, or a premature birth, most commonly happens between the second and third, and between the third

third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The signs preceding *miscarriage* in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, shiverings, pain in the loins extending to the bottom of the belly, anxiety, nausea, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincæ.

If the pulse will bear it, and the patient be young, strong, and vigorous, some blood may be taken away, and she should be put to bed, and kept very still and quiet. Her diet should be light broths, and clysters of the same may be injected, if there be occasion.

R Tinctur. ros. ℥ij.

Aq. cinnam. spir. ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. haustus quartâ vel quintâ quâque horâ sumend. ut opus fuerit.

Vel,

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnam. spir.

Syr. balsam. aâ ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. m.

Vel,

Vel,

R Pulv. e succin, c.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒß.

Syr. balsam. q. f. ut f. bolus quintâ q. h. sumend.

If the waters break, desist from the use of astringents, and order the following :

R Aq. puræ ʒiß.

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ʒß.

Aq. puleg. spir. ʒi.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus pro re natâ sumendus.

Whatever tends to strengthen and invigorate the solids and fluids; such as an easy and chearful disposition, the cold bath, where it can be complied with, gentle exercise on horseback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercise and motion, and every strong passion of the mind, bid fairest towards preventing this complaint.

C H A P. VI.

Of Accidents attending Delivery.

DELIVERY is always followed by a greater or less discharge of blood from the uterus, which is called the *lochia*. When there is an *immoderate flux of the lochia*, it must be restrained by the same methods which have been already described for an immoderate flux of the menses.

If there be a *suppression of the lochia*, give ʒj. pulv. e myrrh. c. with ʒß. confect. Damocrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re natâ. But a suppression of this discharge is generally attended with a fever, called the *puerperal fever*, a description of which hath been given above, and if neglected, or injudiciously treated, may soon prove of fatal consequence. It may not be amiss also to remark here, that the puerperal fever is frequently mistaken for *after-pains*, or those pains after delivery which resemble labour-pains, or else for the *milk fever*, or some *colic complaint*; and to this is ascribed, in some measure, the great fatality attending it,

Let

Let it, therefore, be ever remembered, by all those attending on childbed-women, that pain and foreness of the belly, coming on soon after delivery, unless speedily relieved by judicious assistance, will frequently prove mortal in a few days!

In general after the woman has been delivered, and the placenta safely and gently brought away, some of the following forms may be occasionally used:

R Aq. puleg. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥℥.

Confect. alkerin. ℥i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. haustus
sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Pulv. castor. Russ. gr. vi.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Confect. alkerin. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vel,

R Aq. puleg. ℥i℥.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥. f. haustus.

Vel,

R Aq. puleg. ℥vi.

— nuc. mosch. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. castor.

Elix. paregoric. āā ℥ij.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. f. mixtur. cujus sumat cochl.
duo pro re natâ.

A spare

A spare diet and chicken-broth, with warm caudle, seem to be the most proper regimen; and from the many bad consequences of colds, fevers, and sudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated.

DR. HULME, in his treatise on the puerperal fever, has laid down some very useful rules and cautions, with respect to the general treatment of women after delivery, to which I refer the reader.

S E C T. III.

HUMORAL DISCHARGES.

C H A P. I.

Of the Diabetes.

A DIABETES is a copious, frequent, and quick discharge of the liquids we drink, by the urinary passages, with little or no change, being crude, thin, and aqueous, somewhat insipid, and sometimes sweetish to the taste and smell. The other signs are, great and continual thirst, hectic heat, quick and
weak

weak pulse, and wasting of the body; in some a swelling of the loins, hips, testicles, and feet.

The regimen should be strengthening; milk, jellies, sago, salep, tinctur. ros. drank freely with Bristol-water.—The methods recommended for the fluor albus, in the following chapter, will, in general, also succeed here. Bark with cinnamon, also small doses of tinctur. amar. cum vino, and exercise on horseback.

℞ Pulv. oliban. ℥iij.

—— rhabarb. ℥i.

—— tormentill. ℥ij.

Balsam. copaiv.

Conf. rosar. āā ℥℥.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electarium cujus nuc.
moschat. magnitudinem sumat bis in die
cum cochlear. iv. sequentis mixturæ:

℞ Tinctur. ros.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. āā ℥viiij. m.

It hath been lately experienced that a solution of vitriol. cœrul. has been given very successfully to the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts. I have known very happy effects from

the drinking the Nevil Holt-waters. Taking ℥ss. of alum-whey night and morning for a length of time, has likewise proved very advantageous.

Sometimes a flannel shirt succeeds, by helping perspiration : a tight belt wore about the loins, and a strengthening plaster, have also been useful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following :

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ʒi.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Pulv. rhab. gr. ij. ad iv. m. sumat bis vel ter
die ex haustu,

Decoct. corticis, vel. flor. chamæmeli.

The tinct. cantharid. hath been found of great service in this disease. The patient must begin with gutt. x. and increase the quantity as occasion requires. This medicine must be assisted by drinking plentifully of the Emuls. commun. Aq. hordeat. &c.

C H A P. II.

Of the Fluor Albus.

TH E fluor albus is a flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a pellucid or white colour; sometimes it is greenish or yellow, sharp and corroding, often foul and fœtid; especially if it be of any long standing. It is owing either to a general relaxed state of the solids, or a dissolution of the fluids, or may be particularly local.

In a natural state, the uterine exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, contract to their former dimension and tone. But when by immoderate menstrua, or any other cause, their elastic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but separate the serous part of the blood, which, by its stagnating, or particular state of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony, and consistence.

The diet should be nourishing: milk with isinglass boiled in it, jellies, sago,

red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exercise, should be recommended.

A standing posture of body long continued, violent dancing, or much walking, must be forbid.

After a gentle puke, if the stomach is foul, proceed to such methods as may invigorate and strengthen the cachectic diathesis of the blood.

- ℞ Oliban. puriff. pulv. ℥i.
 Cort. aurant. Hispan. pulv. gr. iv.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus &
 mane sumendus cum haustu sequenti :
- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Balsam. traumatic. gutt. xl.
 Syr. balsam. ℥i. m.

Vel,

- ℞ Balsam. copaiv. (mucilag. gum. Arabic. solut.) ℥℥.
 Aq. hordeatæ ℥i.
 — cinnamom. spir. ℥iij.
 Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.
- ℞ Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
 — rhab.
 — oliban. āā ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ ex sing. drachm.
 n°. xij. sumat iv. horâ somni cum cochl. iv.
 sequentis julepi :

℞ Julep.

℞ Julep. è Cretâ ℥vi.
Trochisc. e sulphur. ℥i℥.
Tinctur. stomach. ℥i℥. m.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥x.
Tinct. aromatic. ℥i℥.
Vini chalyb. ℥i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem
sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Balsam. copaiv. ℥℥.
Tinctur. Japonic.
Balsam. traumatic. āā ℥i. m. sumat. gutt. lx.
bis vel ter in die ex saccharo.

Vel,

℞ Spec. aromat. gr. vi.
Sal. martis gr. i. vel ij. (pro re nata)
Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥.
Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo, h. s. & mane su-
mend.

Vel,

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥i.
Conserv. aurant. ℥℥.
Angelic. Hispan. pulv. ℥i.
Gum. Arab. pulv. ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. electarium, de quo
deglutiat nuc. moschat. molem ter in die
superbib. cochl. iv. sequentis mixturæ :

q. menth. simp. ℥iv.
Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℥.
Sacchar. ℥ij. m.

℞ Tinctur. cort. Peruv. simp.
—— cantharid.

Balsam. Guaiacin. āā ʒij. m. sumat gut. xxx.
ex haustu aquæ Spadensis circa meridiem &
horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Chalyb. præp. gr. vi.

Spec. aromat. gr. iv.

Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. bolus circa meridiem &
horâ quintâ pomeridianâ deglutendus su-
perbib. haustum aquæ Spadensis, vel Pyr-
montanæ.

Where the constitution is phlegmatic,
and the glands are obstructed, the fol-
lowing bolus may be useful.

℞ Pil. Rufi.

Rubig. chalyb. præp. āā gr. v.

Gum. guaiac. ʒß.

Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv. f. bolus h. f. su-
mendus; & mane repetendus, tum autem
omissâ confectione.

Applicetur lumbis emplastrum roborans.

℞ Tinctur. ros.

Decoct. cortic. Peruv. āā p. æ. f. fots vel in-
jectio.

The serum aluminosum may be used
for the same purpose. The following
pills have been very effectual in this
complaint :

℞ Vitriol. alb.. ʒi.

Rhab. pulv. gr. iv.

Tereb.

Tereb. Venet. q. s. f. pilul. parv. bis die sumend. & persistat in usu earum ut opus erit.

The extract of cicuta has done great service in this disease.

R Extract. cicut. ʒij. f. pil. xxx. sumat iij. h. s. et ij. mane, augendo dos. pro re natâ.

C H A P. III.

Of a Gonorrhœa.

A GONORRHŒA virulenta is a flux of virulent matter from the urethra, in consequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected person.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis; and a sensation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first small in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence and infection, and disposition and habit of the body. Hence arise in-

A a 3 inflammation,

flammation, excoriation, and painful erection, swelling of the testicles, phimosis, paraphimosis, chancres, and buboes.

Whey and small diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a light diet, free from high and stimulating fauces.

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk and water. Bleeding is very necessary in the beginning from ℥vi. to ℥xij. more especially in full plethoric constitutions, and in proportion to the degree of virulence and inflammation; then inject ol. amygd. recent. twice a day for the first week. Afterwards,

℞ Vitriol. alb. ℥i.

Lapid. calaminar. gr. v.

Aq. fontan. $\text{℥ij} \beta$. m. f. injectio.

Vel,

℞ Ærug. ℥j.

Ol. amygd. ℥ij. m. ut f. injectio.

But we should not be too precipitate in prescribing astringent injections.

℞ Aq. hord. ℥ij.

Sal. Rupullens. $\text{℥} \beta$.

Syr.

Syr. rosar. ℥ij. m. sumat semel vel bis in septimanâ; vel pro re natâ.

℞ Merc. dulc. præp. gr. v.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni fumendus, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde sumat potionem catharticam sequentem cum debito regimine :

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ij.

Tartar. solub. ℥ij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥ij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may be occasion; then rub the glans penis and perinæum well with unguent. mercur. fort. yet so as not to occasion a foreness of the mouth, Persist in the use of this for about ten or twelve days; after which the following electary may complete the cure :

℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.

—— e tragacanth. c. ℥ij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem bis in diè.

After the simple oily injection, and a few lenient purges, the following method may also prove effectual :

℞ Mercur. corrosiv. sublim. ʒß :

Solve in aq. font. ℥i.

℞ Hujus solutionis ℥ij.
Aq. fontan. ℥iv. m. f. injectio.

This has in a few days removed all the symptoms of a fresh infection in women.

The following is in much esteem :

℞ Argent. viv. ℥i.
Mucil. gum. Arab. q. f. ad extinct. globular.
Adde sulph. antim. præcipit. ℥ij. f. pil. xvi.
sumat ij. h. f. & mane.

℞ Argent. viv. ℥β.
Mucilag. g. Arabic. ℥iv. m. bene & cum ℥vi.
aq. hordeat. f. injectio bis die utend.

Some, after the running and heat of urine are a little abated, give the sublimated to the quantity of half a grain dissolved in aq. menth. ℥i. twice a day, and finish the cure with it; or order the same, with some variation of the dose, throughout all the stages of this disease. Others recommend balsam. copaiv. mixed with a little spir. lavend. comp. to be given from the very beginning of the complaint, from gutt. lxxx. ad cxx. to be taken in a glass of water, three times a day, after meals. This, after a few days

days, is to be assisted with the vitriolic or æruginous injection above described.

Many again pretend to a speedy cure by giving an injection ex vitriol. alb. only, complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honesty, and dismiss their patients as sound, though they often return worse than they were before—Nay, many are often imposed upon by these evil minded men, the bane of many a good constitution, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the least taint of infection.

C H A P. IV.

Of a Gleet.

A GLEET, or gonorrhœa simplex, is the flux of a thin matter, something like the white of eggs, from the privy parts, owing to a relaxation. It is distinguished from a gonorrhœa virulenta by the colour and consistence of the matter, and by the complaints that precede its appearance.

A strength-

A strengthening, astringent regimen is the most proper to remove this disorder. Cold bathing, riding on horseback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prescribed should be such as the following :

℞ Oliban. pulv.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus ter in die sumendus;
superbib. haust. aq. Pyrmont. in quo instil-
lentur gutt. xxx. tinctur. saturnin.

This method should be continued for ten days.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒiij.

—— rhabarb. ʒj.

—— resin. alb. ʒij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat
n. m. molem bis in die cum haustu aq.
Pyrmont. horis intermediis sumat guttas xl.
seq. misturæ ex paululo sacchar. alb.

℞ Balsam. guaiacin.

—— copaiv.

—— traumatic. āā ʒij. m.

Vel,

℞ Pulv. rhab. ʒß.

—— e succin. comp. ʒiß.

Resin.

Resin. alb. pulv. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n^o. xxxvj. sumat
 ij. vel ij. bis die.

Vel,

R Elix. vitriol. acid. \mathfrak{z} ij.
 Tinctur. Japon. \mathfrak{z} vj. m. sumat gutt. xl. ter in
 die ex decoct. cort. vel vin. rub.

Vel,

R Vitriol. cœrul. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Aq. cinnam. simp. \mathfrak{f} ßi.
 ———— spir. \mathfrak{f} ß ß. solve & f. tinctura.

R Hujus tincturæ \mathfrak{z} i.
 Aq. menth. \mathfrak{z} i. f. haustus bis in die su-
 mendus.

Vel,

R Tinctur. rosar. \mathfrak{z} ij.
 ———— Thebaïc. gutt. duas; f. haustus quartâ
 vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

R Aq. puræ \mathfrak{z} vi.
 Pulv. e ceruss. comp. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Vitriol. alb. gr. x. m. f. injectio.

This may be made, omitting the white
 ceruss and adding more of the white
 vitriol, as there may be occasion. The
 aq. calcis may also be added to this in-
 jection. The lime-water may likewise
 be

be used very successfully, by putting ʒß. of the vitriol. alb. to ʒvi. of the water. Blistering the perinæum has cured an obstinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use, and has been very efficacious :

R Argent. viv. ʒiß.

Solut. gum. Arab. crass. ʒiv. probè terentur in mortario donec globuli mercuriales evanescerint; tunc adde aq. commun. ʒviij. ut f. injectio, bis in die utend. agitatâ phialâ.

This injection will, in general, succeed in the cure of a gleet, after two or three doses of gentle physic have been premised.

C L A S S X.
O F T U M O R S.

C H A P. I.

Of a Bubo.

A BUBO is a tumor in the glands of the groin. When buboes become painful and inflame, the suppuration may be assisted by adhesive plasters, or the bread and milk poultice; and when completely matured, should be opened either by the caustic or incision. A venereal bubo in its first appearance, unaccompanied with other symptoms, may in general be carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. cœrul. fort. But if it be farther advanced, and matter be formed, encourage the suppuration by laying aside all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by caustic. Then finish the cure with the sublimate, joined with the decoct. saraparill.

C H A P. II.

Of a Cancer.

A CANCER is a round unequal tumour, of a livid colour, surrounded with varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular parts of the body.

Some of these tumours are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others, again, inflamed. They sometimes remain harmless and indolent for many years; at other times they increase hastily to a large size, ulcerate, and discharge a foetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

There is, perhaps, no disorder of the whole body, which more absolutely requires an easy disposition of mind, and a slender light regimen, than this. Bleeding, in general, is indicated in the palliative cure (which is all the encouragement that sound reasoning and integrity of heart can give) after which, some such as the following medicines may be administered:

R Mann. optim. ℥i.

Aq. pur. ℥ij.

— nuc. moschat. ℥iij.

Sal. Rupullens. ℥ij. f. potio mane sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.

Capiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. β. mane & vesperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep. seq. cochl. iv.

R Aq. pur. ℥vj.

— cinn. simp.

— nuc. moschat. āā ℥ij.

Nitr. purissimi ℥ij.

Sal. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥β. m.

Salt water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cases. The following I have known of admirable use in rendering the symptoms easy, and perhaps lessening the virus of the disease imperceptibly :

R Sapon. Venet. gr. xij.

Tartar. vitriolat.

Pulv. rhab. āā gr. vi.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus cum julep. seq. cochl. ij.

R Aq. pur. ℥vj.

Tinctur. styptic. ℥iβ.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel,

R Aq. pur. ℥x.

— puleg. spir. ℥i.

Gum.

Gum. ammoniac. gr. viij.

Terr. fol. tartar. gr. xv.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus primo manè &
circa meridiem sumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a week, or pro re natâ; the draught should be continued for a month or six weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as MR. PLUNKET's celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumours; but I must candidly confess, that I have hitherto wanted sufficient courage to give it a trial:

“ Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three sprigs, both well pounded; crude brimstone in powder, three middling thimbles full; white arsenic, the same quantity; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dried in the sun. These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the fore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or stripping of a calf when dropped,

dropped, which must be cut to the size of the sore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or nose, lest any part of it gets down; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown; but, elsewhere, as far as the sore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off of itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications, in general, are by no means adviseable in cancers. If they break, dressing with dry lint, and being kept quiet and easy is all that should be done. If they are moveable, and in a proper state for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the knife is the most sure and effectual method, and stands fairest to effect a cure.

The following electary will be found very useful to keep the body properly soluble, which must be carefully attended to:

R Elect. lenitiv. ʒiʒ.
Magnet. alb.

Flor. sulph. āā ʒij.

Pulv. rhabarb. ʒij.

Ol. carui gutt. ij.

Syr. ros. solut. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n.
m. molem horâ somni & summo mane ubi
alvus sit nimiùm astricta.

It may be very worthy of observation, that extract. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many desperate cases of the cancerous kind, and bids much fairer than any external applications, however much the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be used as follows :

R Extract. cicutæ ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ; sumat iij. h. s. et ij. mane : persistat in usu earum augendo dosin pro renata.

Some tender habits cannot bear the cicuta without its affecting the head; but its usefulness will fully compensate some slight inconveniences. We should begin with very small doses, in young people.

C H A P. III.

Of Warts, and Corns.

WARTS may be taken off with a pair of scissars, and the roots touched with vitriol. Roman. or ol. vitriol. or if they be pendulous, tie an horse-hair round them, or a piece of wax-thread, which being straitened, will occasion their dropping off insensibly. Or the warts may be slightly touched with lunar caustic, or aqua fortis, once every day, till they be gradually destroyed; but we must be cautious, when they are seated on the joints or knuckles.

Corns are callous tumours on the toes, principally on the joints. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing easy shoes, and a little soft cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition. The following plasters may likewise be found useful:

R Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel,

R Emplastr. commun cum gum.

———— cum merc. āā p. æ. m.

C L A S S XI.

SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

C H A P. I.

Of Bites, and Stings, of Venomous Creatures.

IN the *bite of the viper*, common fallad oil, first warmed, then rubbed well into the part has been found to be a sufficient remedy.

In all venomous bites and stings, it will be proper to relax the skin by emollient fomentations, and cataplasms of bread, milk, and oil; and sometimes with the addition of theriaca.

The *rattle-snake bite* is said to be cured by the following method :

Take of plantain and hoarhound (if in the summer), the roots and branches together, a sufficient quantity; bruise them, and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This generally answers; but in case it should
not,

not, give another spoonful in about an hour after, which seldom or never fails. If the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk is counted an universal remedy against all poisons that kill by inflammation; and more especially with the addition of oil. Would not plentiful bleeding, in many cases of poison from the bites of animals, be the likeliest means of abating the inflammation?

Against the stings, and bites, of *wasps*, *bees*, *bugs*, &c. oil, honey, and vinegar are the chief applications.

The *pediculi* which infest the head, groin, or other parts of the body, may be effectually destroyed by the unguent. cœrul. mit. or,

R Aq. rosar. ℥iv.

Merc. corros. subl. ℥j. m. f. lotio h. s. et mane utenda.

Vel,

R Ung. simpl. ℥ij.

Merc. præcip. alb. ℥j. m.

CHAP. II.

Of the Guinea Worm.

THE Guinea-worm is chiefly met with upon the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies, and is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackish head. Little pain is perceived till it occasions a troublesome boil or tumour in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its seat. As soon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. These worms are produced from ova contained and swimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics are by some recommended to promote their discharge from the body; but the usual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, beat into the form of a small wire, and roll the worm gradually every day as it advances out of the body, round this piece of lead, till the whole be entirely drawn out. A small splinter of wood, lint, filk, or cotton twisted, or a piece
of

of linen rag, spread with sticking plaster, and rolled up, will answer just as well.

C H A P. III.

Of Burns, and Scalds.

BURNS, or scalds, require bleedings to prevent inflammation: and the body should be kept open: before the blisters rise, or to prevent their rising apply the following:

R. Ol. lini ℥vj.

Spir. vin. camph. ℥ij. m. et applicetur pro re nata.

If blisters be risen, they must be opened and dressed with the cerat. alb. or cerat. epulot.

Burns in the face should be treated nearly in the same way; bleed, and lay soft paper, or rags, over the face, frequently besmeared with linseed oil fresh drawn.

CHAP. IV.

Of Pimples, and Tetters.

PIMPLES, and tetters, and those sebaceous concretions in the glands of the skin, resembling *grubs*, are very troublesome; the last appear commonly in the face and suppurate; though oftener in the nose than elsewhere, and are very difficult to get rid of.

Perhaps touching them with the weak mercurial ointment, going to bed, may be the best way of treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows:

R Spir. rorismar.

Lixiv. tartar. āā ʒ β.

Ol. amygd. ʒ i.

Succ. limon. ʒ ij. m. & cum spongia imbuatur
pars affecta bis in die.

If this should be too painful and smarting,

R Emuls. commun. (cum aq. rosar.

Præparat.) ʒ iv.

Spir. rorismar. ʒ ij.

Camphoræ ʒ β. m. f. lotio.

When

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alteratives may be attempted with great probability of success. Aq. calc. magis & minus composit. with $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. of the Æthiop. antimon. twice a day, or a grain of calomel made into a pill, with terebinth. e Chio, to be taken at bed-time, and now and then a draught of any of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind should be kept easy, the body open, a proper regimen be carefully observed, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and looseness, brought on by an excess in eating plums, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The *tetters* have red edges, and are spreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them:

℞ Liniment. alb. $\mathfrak{z}\beta$.
 Mercur. præcipit. alb. gr. x.
 Ol. rhodii gutt. j. m.

C H A P. V.

Of Ringworms, Shingles, and Chops.

RINGWORMS, if not attended with inflammation, may be touched with the following :

R Spir. rorismar. ℥iv.

Mercur. corros. sublim. ℥i. m. f. lotio partibus affectis applicand.

But, in general, the less we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alteratives and a regular course of life promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork; also beer, ale, cheese, &c.

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for service in most eruptive affections.

Shingles are owing to a hot humour thrown out on the surface of the body, and chiefly the waist, in form of thick-set eruptions.

The person is generally sick and faint before the eruption; a symptom which universally happens in most eruptive

cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle sudorifics are adviseable.

R Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum cochl. iv. seq. julepi.

R Aq. puræ ℥iij.

— alexet. spir. ℥iij.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. balsam. ℥ij. m.

In *chops* of the face, lips, nipples, &c. apply the ol. ceræ.

If the swelling of the lips happen in consequence of a scrophulous taint, regard must be had to the original complaint, as external forms will do but very little.

R Cort. anchus. ℥i℥ infunde in

Ol. amygd. ℥i. Colaturæ adde

Ceræ alb. ℥ij.

Sperm. ceti ℥i.

Ol. mac. per express. ℥℥.

— lavend. gutt. ij. m. & f. unguentum labiale.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Tinea, or Scald-head.

THIS disorder often proceeds from bad treatment after the small-pox; it may sometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, such as the æthiops, and antimonials, with aq. calc. min. comp. and issues, are, in general, the most proper. The head may be shaved, and the following fots made use of:

R Fol. absinth.

— abrotan. āā ʒi. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv.
ad ℥i℥. adde

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Lixiv. sapon. āā ʒij. f. fots,

Then,

R Unguent. Nicotian. ʒi.

Petrol. Barbad. ʒ℥.

Balsam. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. unguent. post fotum
utendum.

One grain of calomel going to rest, and repeated at due intervals; also the use of salt-water externally and internally,

nally, as an alterative, have been found very useful.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Scabies, or Itch.

THE itch is probably owing to animalcula in the skin, and appears in moist or dry pustules, which spread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body.—Children are mostly subject to the moist; thin and old people to the dry. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the arm pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation, bleeding should be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following :

R Infus. senæ com. ℥ij.
Tinct. senæ ℥ij.
Tartar. solub. ℥i.
Syr. ros. solutiv. ℥i. m.

R Unguent. e sulph. ℥iv. cum quo libere inungentur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integram.

Vel,

℞ Unguent. simp. ℥iv.

Merc. præcip. alb. ℥iij.

Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo
æquales, alternâ quâque nocte utend.

Some make use of the weak mercurial ointment, but the cure with the sulphur-ointment, is by far the safest, and most certain. The mercurial *girdle*, as it is called, should be applied with great circumspection, and may be made as follows :

℞ Argent. viv. ℥iij.

Succ. limon. ℥ij. conquassentur in phiala per horas duas, deinde simul in patinam effunde, & succus extrahatur. Pulveris cinereo, sive mercurio manenti, adde albuminis ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. ℥j. et cum virga apta agitentur in spumam, quâcum fasciam justæ formæ factam illinito, et coram lento igne sicca, ut fiat cingulum.

The pulv. hellebor. alb. nitr. zingiber. &c. may be occasionally joined with the sulphur-ointment : and internally we may exhibit the following :

℞ Pulv. sulph. lot. ʒβ.

Magnet. alb. ℥j.

Ol.

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Ol. carui gutt. i. m. ut f. pulvis horâ somni &
mane sumendus, ex cochl. iv. aq. commun.
vel lactis, vel feri lactis.

Vel,

R Æthiop. miner. ʒj.
Nitr. gr. v.
Conf. rosar. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vel,

R Æthiop. antimon. ʒß.
Conf. rosar. q. f. ut f. bolus.

CLASS

C L A S S XII.

LOCAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

Of the Gutta Serena, and Leucoma.

THE gutta serena is a species of blindness, wherein the eyes remain fair, and seemingly unaffected; owing to some defect in the optic nerves, which may proceed from a palsy or a relaxed habit; also from an epilepsy, or old ulcers too hastily dried up, &c.

The diet should be light and attenuating; evacuations, in general, are necessary; and blistering the head, and such things are proper as have been prescribed in the ophthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric constitution: next, have recourse to alteratives; such as millepedes, decoct. farfaparil. small doses of calomel, &c. continued for some time; though the patient must not be brought to a spitting, to prevent which, gentle purges must intervene.

Where

Where a rheumatism or relaxation has given rise to this complaint, the bark will be of use; as also sternutatories and cephalic snuffs; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried :

℞ Pulv. valer. silv. ℥i.
 Cinnab. fact. ℥℥.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus h. s. & summe manè sumend. cum cochl. iv. julepi sequentis :

℞ Aq. calcis simp. ℥viij.
 — nuc. moschat. ℥i℥.
 Syr. aurant. ℥iij. m.

The patient may take, twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rosemary-tea.

The *leucoma*, or a *speck* on the eye, is sometimes happily removed by a little of the following powder blown into the eye through a perforated quill :

℞ Lap. calamin. præp. ℥j.
 Sacchar. cand. alb. ℥℥.
 Os. sepia ℥j. m. ut f. pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel,

R Sacchar. alb. ʒij.
 Vitriol. alb. ʒj. m.

Vel,

R Vitri communis ʒß. teratur in mortario vitreo, ut fiat pollen tenuissimum, tum adde, Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒß. et super marmor simul bene lævigentur, ut fiat pulvis ocularius.

Or a little of any of the above powders may be taken up by a fine hair pencil, moistened with saliva, and applied immediately upon the part affected; which perhaps will be a more effectual, and less painful operation, than that of blowing through a quill. A weak solution of the causticum lunare, is also recommended as effectual in removing specks from the eye; and may be applied by means of a piece of fine sponge, fixed to the end of a quill.

C H A P. II.

Of Freckles, and Sunburn.

FRECKLES and sunburn are frequently owing to the action of the sun, and exposing the body too much to the open

open air; and may sometimes happen in consequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are most frequent in the finest and fairest complexions. They may be removed, in a great measure, by the following application :

R Aq. fontan. ℥iij.
 Sal. tartar. ℥℥. vel ℥j.
 Ol. saffrafas gutt. iij. m. et applicetur partibus
 affectis mane & horâ somni.

The juice of lemons, mixed with sugar and borax finely powdered, are likewise said to be of use in these cutaneous discolourations.

C H A P. III.

Of Baldness.

THE hair sometimes falls off after fevers, and other distempers, and produces more or less of a baldness. To correct or prevent this defect, the following may be applied :

R Spir. rorismar.
 Mellis opt. āā ℥℥.
 Axung. porcine. ℥j.
 C c z

Ol.

Ol. rhodii gutt. iv. m. ut f. linimentum
quôcum illinentur partes denudatæ bis
quotidie.

Vel,

R Unguent. simpl. ʒ ß.

Balsam. Peru. ʒj.

Ol. nuc. mosch. gutt. x. m. in eundem finem.

A quantity of burdock-roots may be bruised in a mortar, and then boiled in white wine till there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor carefully strained off is said to cure baldness, by washing the head every night with some of it warm. A fresh-cut onion rubbed on the part till it be red, and itch, is likewise recommended for the same purpose.

CHAP. IV.

Of Deafness.

DEAFNESS may be occasioned by any injury to the external ear, or by whatever causes an obstruction in it; such as wax, colds, falls, the venereal disease, &c. The worst species of deafness

ness arises after acute inflammatory diseases of the head, when the small vessels become impervious, from the inflammation of the greater ones.

Wax, appearing in the ear, is a good sign: if it be hard, soften it by the following drops, and syringe with a decoction of sage and rosemary flowers, or a little soap and water made warm; afterwards a little wool, moistened with the following, may be worn in the ears:

℞ Ol. amygdal. ʒij.
Spir. lavend. c.
Tinct. castor. āā ʒj. m.

Vel,

℞ Fel. bovin.
Linim. saponac. āā ʒiij. m.

In case of any insects having got into, or bred in the ear, inject warm oil into the ear, and if this does not bring them away, extract them carefully by a proper instrument.

C H A P. V.

Of the Anorexia, or Loss of Appetite.

AN ANOREXIA is a want of appetite, frequently joined with a loathing of food, and is often owing originally to a relaxed state of the stomach, or may arise from hard drinking.—Tea has a bad effect in this disorder, and indeed any other warm liquors habitually taken. And here, by the by, it may not be amiss to caution the ladies against the free use of warm wine and water at meals; by which custom they relax the stomach, and gradually bring on terrible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits. A sedentary life produces viscid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite.

A vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual:

R Rhabarb. pulv.

Sal. absinth. āā ʒ β.

Bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n°. xxiv. quarum
sumat iv. horâ somni, bis vel ter in sep-
timana.

R Tinct.

R Tinct. serpent.

——. aromat. āā ʒj.

Elix. vitriol. acid. ʒiʒ. m. et sumat cochl.
parv. ij. duabus horis ante prandium, ex
haustulo aq. Spadan.

If it proceed from free drinking of spirituous and strong liquors, it will not easily give way to medicines.

The diet should be light ; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced ; the drink should be Bristol-waters, with a tea-spoonful or two of brandy.

In the relaxed state of the stomach, give an ipecacoanha vomit ; and where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea.

R Infus. amar. simp. ʒiʒ.

Tinct. aromat. ʒi.

Vin. chalyb. gutt. l.

Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

R Magnes. alb. ʒi.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ʒʒ.

Ol. carui gutt, i. f. pulvis horis intermediis
sumendus ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

R Aq. puræ ʒvi.

Tinctur. ityptic ʒij. m.

R Balsam. traumat. gutt. xl. cum frustulo sacchar. sumend.

R Pil. gummof. ʒi.

—- Rufi

Sal. martis āā ʒi.

Sapon. optim. ʒß.

Syr. fimp. q. f. f. pilulæ n°. xxx. quarum fumat. iij. nocte & mane.

Mineral waters, fuch as thofe of Spaw, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Iflington, with the bark, elix. vitriol. and exercife, are very proper in thefe ftomachic diforders.

In cafe this complaint owes its origin to hard drinking,

R Decoct. cort. Peru. ʒiß.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. xx.

Tinct. cort. Peru. f.

Syr. aurant. āā ʒi. f. haufius octavâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel,

R Elix. aloes ʒß.

Tinctur. aromat.

Elix. vitriol. acid. āā ʒi. m. fumat gutt. xl. ex infufione cort. aurant. ficcât. circa meridiem & tempore vefpertino.

I have known muftard-feed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the appetite was in a manner gone; particularly to the ftudious and fedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-fpoonful, twice or thrice a day.

Vel,

Vel,

℞ Rad. gentian.

— zedoar. āā ʒi℔.

Sem. cardamom. minor. ʒ℔.

Cort. aurant. siccat. ʒ℔.

Croc. ʒi.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres
vel quatuor dies. Cola, & sumat ʒij. bis
in die.

If the patient be subject to costiveness
you may add ʒij. rad. rhabarb. to the
vinous infusion.

Vomiting, with a decoction of horse-rad-
ish, is of service here; but this liquor is
not to be drank in too large draughts:
then order as follows:

℞ Oliban. ʒi.

Myrrh.

Ass. foetid. āā ʒ℔.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. f. pil. xxiv. quarum capiat
ijj. mane & vesperi, & post pilulas matutinas
bibat aq. Spadanæ ℥i. partitis vicibus.

But above all other things, the Bath-
waters will be of the greatest service;
though temperance is the most certain
way towards recovering the patient.

Where the fault is in the digestion,
avoid all flatulent food, use exercise, and
take

take the gum pills, with chalybeates, strengthening bitters, &c. as follows ;

R Aff. fœtid. ʒij.

Aloës.

Sal. mart.

Zingib. pulv. āā ʒj.

Elix. aloe. q. s. ut f. pil. mediocres, quarum
capiat iv. h. s. et mane.

Where the patient is hysterical, vomits will not do ; but rather substitute light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, sal absinth. exercise on horseback, and chalybeate waters. Also,

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Rhab. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus bis vel ter die sumendus.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Fames Canina.

THE Fames Canina may be a natural misfortune. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldness of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Oils, fat meats, broths, milk, and a farinaceous diet, are most likely to be of use.

use. Opiates may, now and then, be exhibited with propriety. If an acid be in fault, vomits, and then the testaceous powders, and fixed alkaline salts, should be given; or the lixiv. tartar. and filings of steel. Frequent smoaking tobacco, is said to have proved beneficial to some labouring under this malady.

CHAP. VII.

Of Vomiting.

VOMITING is a disease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking; where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, a pain in the soles of the feet at the same time. It may likewise be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, sailing on the sea, &c.

The regimen should consist of mint tea, chicken-water, sago, burnt wine with spice; but these should be sparingly allowed, if at all, where it arises from inflammation. If hard drinking has brought

brought it on, a gentle vomit and some of the following forms may be found of some efficacy :

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥i.
 Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. xv.
 Tinct. Japonic. ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. bis vel ter
 in die sumendus.

Vel,

- ℞ Pul. nuc. moschat. torrefact. ℥℥.
 Confect. cardiac. ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumen-
 dus & mane repetend. cum cochlearibus
 quatuor sequentis julepi :

- ℞ Aq. menth. piper. simp. ℥vi.
 ————— spirit. ℥i℥.
 Salis c. c. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℥. m.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥℥.
 Sal. absinth. gr. v.
 Calc. antimon. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sumendus
 octavâ quâque horâ; superbib. cochl. iv. ju-
 lep. præscript.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥℥.
 Nuc. mosch. torrefact. gr. vi.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus hor. som. sum.

Vel;

Vel,

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. ℥i.

Philon. Londin. ℥℔. m. f. haust. sumendus
pro re natâ.

Vel,

℞ Extract. Thebaic. gr. ℔. vel gr. j.

Spec. aromat. ℥℔.

Ol. cinn. gutt. i. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great use, drank in the very act of effervescence, and balsam. traumat. either alone, or joined with elixir of vitriol; in the following manner :

℞ Balsam. traumat. ℥ij.

Elix. vitriol. acid. ℥℔. m. sumat gutt. xxx.
cum saccharo.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥ij.

Ol. macis per express. ℥iij.

— nuc. moschat.

— menth. āā gutt. vi. m. f. emplastrum ventri-
culo applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur
emplastr. stomach. cum ol. menth.

The Bath-waters are of infinite advantage in these cases when occasioned by hard drinking.—When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In vomitings where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more useful than
magnesia

magnesia given in veal broth, about $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. pro re nata; and afterwards, to strengthen the stomach, order decoct. cort. steel medicines, &c.

When vomiting is occasioned by *sea-sickness*, it is scarce ever got the better of, especially in short voyages, till the ship gets into harbour, and the patient is put on shore. In long voyages indeed, use frequently wears it off. Many things are recommended for removing it, but, I apprehend, to very little purpose. Sea-water may be drank; and the following anti-emetic mixture often stops sickness and vomiting when other things fail:

R Succ. limon. recent. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$.

Sal. absinth. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Aq. cinnam. spir.

----- simp. $\text{āā } \mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$.

Sacchar. alb. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. m. et sumat cochl. ij . pro re nata.

C H A P. VIII.

De Procidentia Ani, et Uteri.

TH E procidentia ani is a falling down of the rectum in straining, or going to stool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhœa; and to women who have had many births. If it proceed from costiveness, give lenitive clysters. In case the rectum be swelled, or inflamed, foment with warm milk, or the fœtus communis, and apply the bread and milk poultice. After which,

R Cort. querc. ℥j.

—— granator.

Rad. bistort.

Ros. rubr. āā ℥℥. coque in aq. fontan. ℔iv.
ad colaturæ ℔i℔. tum adde vin. rub. ℔℔.
ut f. fœtus.

After this keep the body soluble, and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

In case of a *procidentia uteri*, or falling down of the uterus, after it has been replaced, and the parts have recovered a little strength by rest, &c. the following injection may be made use of :

R Cort.

R Cort. granator.

—— Peruv. āā ʒj. coque in

Aq. fontan. ℥ij. ad ℥j. colatur. adde

Tinct. rosar.

Vin. rub. āā ℥β. m. ut f. injectio.

The same may likewise be applied by way of fomentation. If astringent injections and fomentations be not sufficient to retain the parts, pessaries must be applied, and should be worn for a considerable time; various kinds of them have been recommended, but perhaps those made of ivory, in the form of a simple ring, are preferable to all others. These are to be assisted by the Peruvian bark, chalybeate-waters, and the cold bath.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

DOSES of MEDICINES and DRUGS.

A C E T. scillitic. gutt. x. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.
 Æthiop. mineral. grana v. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$. sextâ quâque
 horâ.

Argent. viv. grana xx. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.

Balsam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.

———— sulph. anisat. gutt. ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{j}$:

———— traumatic. gutt. x. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.

Calc. antimon. grana v. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$.

Camphor. grana iij. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$. bis die.

Chalyb. rubig. præp. grana i. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$.

Cinnab. antimon. præp. grana ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$. bis die.

———— factit. præp. grana ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$.

Conf. cardiac. grana v. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$.

———— Damocratis grana ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$.

———— Paulinæ grana ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{i} \text{℥}$.

Cort. Peruvian. grana v. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.

Electar. lenitiv. $\text{℥} \text{i}$. ad $\text{℥} \text{ij}$.

———— e scammon. $\text{℥} \text{℥}$. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$.

Elixir aloes guttæ x. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$. semel vel bis die.

———— Myrrhæ composit. gutt. vi. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$.

———— paregoric. gutt. vi. ad $\text{℥} \text{℥}$.

———— vitriol. acid. gutt. ij. ad $\text{℥} \text{i}$.

———— vitriol. dulcis gutt. x. ad $\text{℥} \text{i} \text{℥}$.

T A B L E.

- Oliban. pulv. grana x. ad 3i. ter die.
 Opii colat. gran. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. ij.
 Oxymel. scillitic. 3ß. ad 3iij.
 Philon. Londinenf. grana vi. ad 3ß.
 Pil. aromatic. grana x. ad 3ß.
 — ex colocynth. cum aloe. grana ij. ad 3i.
 — ex colocynth. simplic. grana ij. ad 3ij.
 — ecphractic. grana iij. ad 3i.
 — gummos. grana x. ad 3ij.
 — mercurial. grana ij. ad 3i.
 — Rufi grana ij. ad 3i.
 — faponac. grana ij. ad 3ß.
 — e ftyrace grana ij. ad 3i.
 Pulv. antilyff. 3ß. ad 3ij.
 — ari comp. grana vi. ad 3ß.
 — e bolo comp. cum opio grana vi. ad 3ij.
 — e bol. fine opio grana x. ad 3ij.
 — e scammon. comp. grana ij. ad 3i.
 — contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad 3i.
 — e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad 3ß.
 — e fena comp. grana iv. ad 3ß.
 — e succino comp. grana ij. ad 3ij.
 — e tragacanth. comp. ad 3ß.
 — rhabarb. grana iij. ad 3i.
 — valerian. filvest. 3ß. ad 3ß.
 Sal. abfinth. gr. vi. ad 3i.
 — cath. Glauber. 3ij. ad 3ij:
 — corn. cerv. gr. ij. ad 3ij.
 — diuretic. gr. vi. ad 3ij.
 — martis gr. ij. ad 3ß.
 — succin. gr. iv. ad 3i.
 — vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi.
 — volat. falis ammon. grana iij. ad 3i.
 Seri aluminof. 3ij. ad 3ij. bis vel ter die.
 — fcorbutic. 3ß. ad 3iv. ter quaterve die.
 Sem. finap. integr. cochl. j. omni mane.

T A B L E.

- Spec. aromatic. grana iij. ad ʒß.
 — e scord. cum opio grana v. ad ʒij.
 — e scord. sine opio ʒß. ad ʒij.
 Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad ʒi.
 — corn. cerv. gutt. v. ad ʒij.
 — lavend. comp. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 — nitri dul. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 — salis ammon. gutt. vi. ad ʒij.
 — salis ammon. dulc. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 Spong. ust. grana vi. ad ʒi.
 Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. grana ij. ad ʒi.
 — præcipitat. grana x. ad ʒij.
 Syrup. e meconio, pondere, grana xx. ad ʒi.
 — e spin. cervin. ʒij. ad ʒij.
 Tartar. emetic. $\frac{1}{16}$ part. gran. ad granas vi.
 — solubil. ʒß. ad ʒi.
 Theriac. Andromach. ʒß. ad ʒß.
 Tinctur. cardamom. gutt. x. ad iij.
 — castor. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 — guaiac. volatil. gutt. vi. ad ʒß. ter die.
 — jalap. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 — fuligin. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 — Japonic. gutt. xx. ad ʒij.
 — flor. martial. gutt. ij. ad xx.
 — martis in spirit. salis gutt. ij. ad xx.
 — melampod. gutt. xx. ad ʒij.
 — rhabarb. vinos. ʒi. ad ʒij.
 — rhabarb. spirituof. ʒj. ad ʒij.
 — rosarum ʒj. ad ʒij.
 — sacrae ʒj. ad ʒij.
 — Saturnin. gutt. iv. ad xxx.
 — serpentar. gutt. xx. ad ʒß.
 — stomac. ʒj. ad ʒij.
 — styptic. gutt. xx. ad ʒi.
 — Thebaic. gutt. i. ad ʒj.
 — valerian. simp. ʒj. ad ʒß.

T A B L E.

Tinctur. valerian. volat. gutt. xx. ad ℥ij.

Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥j. ad ℥℥.

--- amar. gutt. xxx. ad ℥i.

--- antimonial. gutt. v. ad ℥ij.

--- chalybeat. gutt. vi. ad ℥℥.

--- croc. gutt. x. ad ℥℥.

--- ipecacoanh. ℥℥. ad ℥ij.

--- viperin. ℥℥. ad ℥iv.

A T A B L E

A

T A B L E

For Computing the

QUANTITY of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

IN xlv. gr. pulv. e bolo composit. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.

In vii. gr. pulv. e scammon. comp. there is of scammony gr. iv.

In xxi. gr. pulv. e sena comp. there is of sena gr. viii. crem. tart. gr. viii. scammon. gr. ii.

In xl. gr. pulv. e succin. comp. there is of opium gr. i.

In xlv. gr. spec. e scord. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.

In ʒ ß. pil. colocynth. simplic. (vel pil. ex duobus) there is of scammony and colocintida each ʒ ß.

In ʒ ß. pil. ex colocynth. cum aloes, there is of aloes gr. viii. scammony gr. viii. colocintida gr. iv.

In gr. xxviij. pil. mercurial. there is of quicksilver gr. xv.

In ʒ ß. pil. saponac. there is of opium gr. i.

In gr. 5 $\frac{4}{5}$ pil. styrac. there is of opium gr. i.

In ʒ iß. elect. e scammonio, there is of scammony gr. xv.

In ʒ iij. elect. e scord. there is of opium gr. i.

T A B L E.

- In. gr. xxxii. conf. Paulin. there is of opium gr. i.
 In $\frac{2}{3}$ β . Mithridat. there is of opium gr. i.
 In xxxvi. gr. philon. Londinens. there is of opium
 gr. i.
 In $\frac{2}{3}$ β . elix. paregoric. there is about gr. i. of opium.
 In gr. lxxv. Ther. Androm. there is of opium gr. i.
 Emplast. ex ammoniac. cum mercurio, contains of
 quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole.
 Emplast. commun. cum mercurio, contains of quick-
 silver nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole.
 Unguent. cærul. fort. contains of quicksilver nearly
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.
 Unguent. cærul. mitius, contains of quicksilver nearly
 $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole.
 Cerat. mercurial. contains of quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of
 the whole.

PARTICULAR COMPOSITIONS

recommended in this WORK.

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